The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1872--SIX PAGES. NUMBER 309.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, June 18, 1872.

The Maine Democratic State Convention meets to-day, at Bangor. The Liberal Republicans of Arkansas also hold a State Convention at Little Rock. The indorsation of the Cincinnati Platform and nominees is anticipated by both bodies.

Reports as to the state of the winter wheat crop in five of the prominent Northwestern States indicate the failure of the crop. In many instances the crop has been plowed in, being useless but as manure, and in the remaining cases the yield has scarcely been one-third or one half of that of last year.

The mist of uncertainty which has hung about the proceedings of the Geneva Arbitration has, in some degree, been dispelled by the curt statement of Earl Granville, in the House of Lords, that England had not yet presented her case. And so, for the present, matters remain as they were.

Later advices confirm previous conjectures that Mr. Schurz's presence at the New York Convention on Thursday next, was not to be construed as a repudiation of the Cincinnati nomination. If Mr. Schurz goes to New York, he goes as a peace-maker, not as a rebel against his own flag.

The meeting of the Liberal Republicans, held at the Tremont House, last night, to form a Central Campaign Club, had a large and an influential attendance. Judge L. B. Otis was elected President; Mr. C. A. Haviland, Secretary; and Mr. T. F. Brown, Treasurer.

The New York strikers who were most intimately connected with the attack on the Steinway piano-factory, cannot find language to express their disapproval of the conduct of the policemen who clubbed them. If a striker would not be assaulted, it would, perhaps, be as well not to meditate arson.

The International Peace Jubilee, which opened yesterday, may be set down as a success. The audience was immense and enthusiastic, and the chorus, though gigantic, proved perfectly manageable. In another column will be found a very full and interesting special report of the first day's proceedings.

The interesting idiots at New York, who play at being "Communists," without the ability to spell or comprehend the word "Commune," now propose to pelt the new French Ambassador to America with cabbage stalks. How long will it take these men to learn the difference between liberty and license?

"And so the whirligig of time brings about his revenges." The British Grenadiers yesterday stepped ashore at Boston, amid the chimes that celebrated the "victory of Bunker Hill"—so-called because the fight took place at Breed's Hill, and resulted in anything but a victory for the patriot cause.

Cholera has made its appearance in Europe unusually early this year, many cases being already reported in Turkey. In view of the unusually large immigration from Europe this season, it behooves our sanitary authorities to take unusual precautions to preserve public and promote personal cleanliness, thus preventing the terribly fatal results which, in former years, have attended the appearance of this epidemic.

The indignation of the cabinet-makers of New York is refreshing. They now make their moan because the bosses have raised the price of furniture 25 per cent, though the cost of production has only been augmented 10 per cent. The strikers have been frequently warned that their efforts would be at their own expense. The precise amount which a man gains if his wages are raised from $18 to $24 a week, while his expenses are increased from $20 to $25, it is not difficult to calculate.

The Orangemen of New York intend to make their undoubted right to parade on the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. It is gratifying to know that no such disturbances as those which attended on last year's demonstration are likely to ensue. Were similar riots probable, it would be the duty of the State to see one class of its citizens treated as other classes have been treated. The principles of right are above the dictates of expediency or the canons of good taste.

The criminal history of the past three or four days leaves it hard to be determined whether the roughs of Chicago esteem the police force too lightly, or whether the Chicago police force comport themselves so as to induce the roughs to esteem them too lightly. At present, it seems as if a very few days would witness a square struggle for supremacy between the thieves and the thief-takers. The question arises, What will Mr. Talcott and Captain French do about it?

The beginning of another week has witnessed an addition of the laborers of several trades to the thousands of workmen already on strike in New York. In one branch of industry notably, and in several others less conspicuously, the employers have triumphed, the piano-forte makers, whose demonstrations were the most violent, having returned to work on the ten hours' system. Serious disturbances have been averted by the prompt action of the police, and the campaign between Labor and Capital bids fair to be conducted legitimately as such affairs go—the argument of starvation being opposed to the threat of ruin.

Mr. Frothingham, a Metropolitan pulpit orator, who is nothing if not sensational, has come out in hot defence of the capitalists, denouncing the laborers as members and tools of the Internationale. It was, perhaps, too much to ask that the reverend orator should decline to point a moral or adorn a tale for the simple sake of correctness. But, after all, these gentlemen might win more fame (and would, surely, possess more influence) were they, when treating of popular subjects, to sacrifice sensationalism to sense. No one more earnestly than THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE can reprehend foolish violence; no one more earnestly than THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE can insist on fair play—even for its opponents.

The Chicago produce markets were rather less active yesterday, and a general downward tendency was observable, marked by but few exceptions. Mess pork was quiet and steady at $12.30 cash, and $12.65 seller July. Lard was quiet and unchanged at $8.45 cash, and $8.65 seller July. Meats were unchanged, at 4 1-8a4 1-4c for shoulders, and 6 1-4c for short ribs. Highwines were dull and easier, at 84 1-2c per gallon. Lake freights were more active and steady, at 7c for corn by sail to Buffalo. Flour was dull and unchanged. Wheat was active, but declined 3c, closing weak at $1.48 1-2 cash, $1.45 1-4 seller July, and $1.41 1-4 seller August. Corn was active, but 1-2a3-4c lower, closing at 44 1-2c cash, 44 5-8a44 3-4c seller July, and 47 1-4a47 3-8c seller August. Oats were steady on receipts in old houses, at 41c, and "regular" were weak at 33c cash, and 33 1-8a33c seller July. Rye declined 2c, closing at 66c per bu. Barley was dull and easier at 60c for No. 2, and 45c for No. 3. Hogs were in good demand at Saturday's prices. Cattle were dull and weak. There was nothing doing in the sheep market.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The barometer continues falling north and west of the Ohio Valley, with fresh to brisk easterly to southerly winds, increasing cloudiness and possibly an area of rain. Clear and partially cloudy weather will prevail on Tuesday over the Southern States, with light to fresh easterly to southerly winds, and over New England and the Middle States with light to fresh winds, the latter shifting to southerly with increased cloudiness over the lower lake regions. An area of low barometer is apparently developing over Dakota.

The Cuban Navy.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 17.—A steamer of 300 tons, fully manned and armed, appeared off Charleston bar on the 14th inst., giving her name as the Pioneer, of the Cuban navy. Lieutenant Augustus Chauveaux came ashore, sent despatches north, and left for New York yesterday. Suspicion prevails that she is the Fannie.

POLITICAL.

Another Statement Concerning the Object of the New York Free Trade Conference.

Senator Schurz's Position Again Authoritatively Vouched For.

How a Lukewarm Administration Congressman is to Be Disposed Of.

The Liberal Republican Movement in Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio.

HOW A LUKEWARM ADMINISTRATION SUPPORTER IS TO BE DISPOSED OF.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The fact that the Secretary of the Interior has designated General Garfield as a Commissioner to remove the Flathead Indians from the Bitter Root Valley, Montana, to the Jocko Reservation, in the same territory, is regarded here by the friends of the latter gentleman with great approbation, inasmuch as it will relieve him from the implied obligation of entering actively into the Grant campaign. It is probable that the General's departure will be delayed some time, and that he will not be able to return to the States to make any Grant speeches, which it is currently believed would not be in exact accord with his tastes. In addition to this it should be remembered that Mr. Garfield, in the last days of the session, introduced into the House a resolution, which passed, authorizing the Committee of which he is Chairman to meet in November to arrange the appropriation bills so as to have them ready upon the re-assembling of Congress. In view of these facts it is difficult to see how that effective speaker will have any time to devote to Grant in the approaching heated campaign.

SENATOR SCHURZ'S POSITION.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Hon. Jos. M. Ashley, of Ohio, has been at Liberal Republican Headquarters for several days past, giving his counsel and assistance to the campaign. Knowing the intimacy of his relations with Senator Schurz, the reporter had an interview to learn what object Mr. Schurz had in view in signing the call for the Fifth Avenue Hotel meeting.

Mr. Ashley said that Mr. Schurz thought, and thinks, that there was nothing in that inconsistent with his position as Chairman of the Liberal Convention, and as a supporter of its nominees. His design was to act as peace-maker of the free trade element of the opposition, and, if possible to bring about perfect harmony in the movement against Grant. He further stated that Mr. Schurz will certainly support Mr. Greeley in case of his nomination at Baltimore.

THE COMING FREE TRADERS' CONFERENCE.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—Ex-Secretary Cox left to-night for New York to attend the meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on the 20th inst. In conversation prior to his departure he said in substance that the Steinway Hall meeting intended to call a subsequent conference of Liberals of the same class as those engaged at that meeting, but it was found that some of those who were supporting Greeley gave encouragement to the idea of their favoring a movement to put such a man as Adams in the field, and on this suggestion the terms of the invitation were extended so as to include men in the position of Horace White, Schurz and Bowles, and Schurz was willing to unite in the call when this was done. It is understood that the majority of the meeting will be of those who have refused to support Mr. Greeley, but enough of other phases of purpose will be there for a full conference and a comparison of all sorts of views. The gentlemen named above, are in no way committed to change their attitudes, unless convinced of the duty of doing so by the conference.

LIBERAL RATIFICATION MEETING AT DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 17.—A large Greeley and Brown ratification meeting was held here to-night, at Young Men's Christian Hall, under the auspices of many leading Democrats of the city. Hon. L. M. Mason presided, and addresses favoring the ratification at Baltimore of the Cincinnati ticket were made by Hon. G. N. Lothrop, Hon. O. J. Walker, Hon. J. L. Chipman, of this city, W. F. Wells, of Livingston County, and Hon. H. M. Loke, of Pontiac.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The World regards the movement of the gentlemen who are invited to confer together here on the 20th, with reference to an anti Grant programme, as one wholly outside of the Democratic party, and that, unless it can command a very large Republican indorsement, the Democrats will shun it.

Senators Carl Schurz and Carpenter are in the city. A Washington despatch says that it is stated there that Schurz will support Greeley, and that he will take the first opportunity to present his views in a speech which he has prepared.

PEORIA, Ill., June 17.—The Review publishes, this evening, a card signed by over fifty citizens, to hold a mass meeting at the Court House, on Saturday next, for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Springfield Liberal Convention.

GENESEO, Ill., June 17.—The Democrats of Henry County held a Convention at Cambridge to-day, and the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the State Convention to be held at Springfield on the 26th inst.: Charles Dunham, Geneseo; W. D. Bryan, Galva; J. C. Kinsey, Cambridge; C. R. Ladd, Kewanee; Levi Higgins, Orion; John Platt, Redoak. The meeting was very harmonious and well attended. The delegates elected will support Greeley and Brown to a man.

COLUMBUS, O., June 17.—The Democrats of this county in convention to-day, appointed delegates to the State Democratic Convention to be held at Cleveland, June 27, and instructed them to vote for delegates to the Baltimore Convention who will heartily indorse Greeley and Brown. A resolution was also adopted in favor of John L. Green for Supreme Judge.

WATSEKA, Ill., June 17.—The Iroquois County Democratic Central Committee met here this afternoon, and appointed Greeley delegates to the State Convention. The delegates are Dr. E. Wenger, J. R. Taggart, James Carr, and Dr. William Fowler, with Samuel Warrick, Edward Sill, Dr. J. C. Dunham, and Thomas Gilligan, alternates.

The Liberal Republican Central Committee has issued a call for a County Convention to be held here on Thursday. The call upon the basis adopted embraces 108 delegates. This is the first Liberal Convention held in this county, and will, no doubt, be a success. The movement is developing finely throughout the county.

LASALLE, Ill., June 17.—At a Democratic town caucus held in this city on Saturday evening, the nomination of Greeley and Brown was unanimously and enthusiastically indorsed.

DESMOINES, June 17.—The Republican Convention of Linn County, on Saturday last, instructed their delegates to the Congressional Convention to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Hon. William G. Thompson, of Marion, for Congressman in the new Fifth District.

WASHINGTON.

THE COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The following is a synopsis of the statement of the area and condition of the present cotton crop, which will appear in the June report of the Department of Agriculture: An increase in the cotton area is reported in every State, and a very small proportion of county returns show a decrease of acreage. The planting was generally retarded by the protracted seasons of drouth, and fields that were planted late occasioned some trouble in obtaining perfect stands, but the recent rains, and renewed efforts in replanting, have finally secured stands of average completeness. The percentage of increase on the area of last year's crop being the basis, the comparison is as follows: North Carolina, 16; South Carolina, 9; Georgia, 12; Florida, 10; Alabama, 11; Mississippi, 10; Louisiana, 11; Texas, 18; Arkansas, 16; Tennessee, 12. The average increase throughout the cotton States will approximate 13 per cent. Texas has naturally made the largest relative increase, not only having enjoyed a favorable season for planting, but also during the same year having received accessions of immigrants who are cotton planters. The condition of the plant throughout the cotton section is very nearly a full average. Separating the Atlantic from the more western States, the former stand a little below the average, while the latter are fully up to the standard of fair condition. The drought which prevailed in April and the first half of May delayed the growth, and the cold nights in the more northern belt had a further retarding effect. But the abundant rains and genial temperature which followed have wonderfully invigorated and advanced the crops. The following figures represent the condition of cotton in the several States, 100 standing for the average: North Carolina, 96; South Carolina, 92; Georgia, 96; Florida, 98; Alabama, 105; Mississippi, 100; Louisiana, 104; Texas, 100; Arkansas, 98; Tennessee, 101.

Atlantic & Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—A large meeting of the Board of Trade and citizens generally was held at the Southern Hotel to-night, to consider the subject of the extension of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad to the Pacific Coast, and hear propositions of the Committee of San Franciscans who have been here for some time past making an examination of the affairs of that road. Messrs. Sneath, Hopkins, Hager, and Phelps, of San Francisco, made speeches in which they stated that after a thorough investigation of the charter, franchises of lands, property, etc., of the A. & P. Road, they had agreed upon a basis of co operation with that Company, which would be submitted to a Committee of One Hundred of San Francisco, and recommended by them for adoption. They further made a lengthy expose of the operations of the Central Pacific Company, showing the alleged arbitrary and tyrannical acts of that monopoly, and explained the great advantage the construction of the Atlantic & Pacific road would be to both San Francisco and St. Louis. They gave statistics of the present trade with Japan, Australia, &c., and the prospects for the future, and in many other respects strongly advocated a hearty co-operation of the two cities in the enterprise. Mayor Brown and ex-Senator Henderson, also spoke warmly, urging the citizens on both sides of the mountains to take hold of this project in earnest, and push it to a speedy completion. Henderson made a statement showing that the people of St. Louis and this section of the country were imposed upon by the discriminations of Union Pacific agents on its branches; to an almost equal extent people of San Francisco and California were by the operations of the Central Pacific. A resolution was unanimously adopted heartily indorsing the Atlantic & Pacific Road, the project under discussion, and strongly urging the citizens of St. Louis to give the enterprise encouragement and material aid. A large number of the most prominent merchants, business and professional men and capitalists were present, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

THE JUBILEE.

The Opening Day a Great Success—Boston's Crooked Streets Crammed with the Curious—Scenes in the Great Coliseum—Two Acres of Music and Four of Enthusiastic Listeners—The Several Numbers of the Programme Uproariously Received—To-day's Programme.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., June 17.—The opening day of the World's Peace Jubilee has come and gone, and thus far it may be set down as an immense success both in music and attendance. The trying days, however, are yet to come, when the novelty wears off and the great chorus begins to break up.

Boston never saw such a holiday before. The streets are well-nigh impassable. Buildings are decorated and flags flying everywhere. Well-nigh every thoroughfare is blocked with passengers and resounding with martial music, for to the excitements of the Jubilee is added the patriotic excitement of the anniversary day of Bunker Hill. This is locally celebrated in Charlestown, but the patriotic furor extends, as well, to Boston. The American eagle never soared so high, nor ruffled so many feathers. The arrival of the singers this morning from the country added to the general excitement. From early in the morning until noon delegations poured in, and the streets were packed with ladies and gentlemen, old and young, armed with their red books, all heading towards a huge structure at the South End, gay with flags on the exterior, and the flags of all nations flying from every angle of the interior.

The Coliseum resembles the old one in every respect, save size, being much wider and some longer. It is admirably adapted for music, and the rehearsal of instruments and choruses, which took place this forenoon, gave universal satisfaction.

Strauss, the German Cornet-Quartette, the German Band, the English Grenadier Band, and Mad. Peschka Leutner, arrived this morning, and were received in magnificent style by the military and bands. The French Band arrived some days ago, and the Irish Band has yet to come. Strauss did not bring his Orchestra, and as soon as he arrived, so great was his impatience, he made his way to the Coliseum, and at half past ten the first chords were sounded in the Coliseum of the prelude to "The Beautiful Blue Danube Waltz," played by two thousand instruments. Strauss was wild with excitement at the effect of the waltz, and at the close applauded more lustily than any of the spectators who were present at the rehearsal.

The chorus was first tested on "Old Hundred," with organ and full orchestra, the first verse being sung pianissimo, and the second fortissimo. The effect was marvellously grand, surpassing any of the efforts at the first Jubilee.

At 1 o'clock the rehearsal was over, and the Coliseum was cleared for one hour preceding the grand concert which commenced at 3.

The concert hour was fixed at 3 o'clock; but for full two hours before that time the crowds were thronging on foot, in cars, and carriages of every description to the Coliseum, and, by the time of opening, the four and a half acres of building was densely packed, the audience and vast orchestra and chorus presenting a scene of almost impressive beauty. Promptly at 3 the preliminary exercises commenced. Prayer was offered by Rev. Phillips Brooks, an address of welcome by Hon. Wm. Gaston, Mayor of Boston, and an oration on the day and the occasion by Hon. N. P. Banks. Neither of the three gentlemen were audible in the vast caravansera out of their immediate vicinity. The result was, that the audience, who had come to hear music, were very impatient, and that impatience during General Banks' oration, which threatened to be unconscionably long, soon took the form of prolonged applause, frequently repeated. The orator finally took the hint, and abruptly brought his speech to a close.

Mr. Gilmore then mounted the stand amid hearty applause, and took the baton for "Old Hundred," the first number of which was given by the full chorus, orchestra, military bands, and organ. The measured rhythm of the familiar old choral, emphasized by the organ, kept the chorus together, and it was given faithfully and with a massing of tone which was well-nigh overwhelming, if not unendurable to the ear. The second number was the overture to Wagner's "Rienzi," conducted by Carl Zerrahn, the leader of the Handel and Hayden Society, who received a perfect ovation from the chorus, with whom he is a prime favorite. The stirring trumpet blasts, involved modulations and gigantic chords of "Rienzi," could hardly have been better interpreted, and Wagner himself could hardly have desired better proselyters than the great orchestra.

The third number was the triumphal march from Costa's "Naaman," which was excellently given, but failed to make a very decided hit, excepting the duo for sopranos and altos, which was beautifully rendered by the ten thousand voices.

Franz Bendel, of Berlin, had the fourth number, Liszt's fantasia from the "Prophet." He is a pianist of immense power, of the radical Liszt school, reminding one very closely of Leopold DeMeyer in his manner of grappling technique. The piano was a superb Hallett & Davis orchestral grand, and, under his strong wrists, made itself easily heard, against the accompaniment of the orchestra, in every part of the building.

One of the pleasantest numbers of the concert was Mendelssohn's beautiful four-part song, the "Farewell to the Forest," which was sung by the chorus, unaccompanied, and in perfect time and tune; a very remarkable achievement in music for such a vast chorus, to some of whom, in the rear ranks, the conductor's baton could hardly have been seen.

The "bouquet of artists" had but one number, the famous sextette from "Lucia," which was a superb vocal effort, and was heartily encored. The bouquet is composed of about 250 picked professional singers, who are accustomed to the concert stage. Among the leading sopranos are Mrs. Louisa S. Marriner, of San Francisco; Miss Lizzie Gates, Miss Isabel Stone, Miss Eannie Fraser Foster, Mrs. J. F. West, Miss Fannie Keller, Cornelia Stetson, Mrs. E. H. Carter, Mrs. Charles Lewis, Mrs. George Hooper, Mrs. Minnie Little, Mrs. B. F. Gilbert, Mrs. G. H. Long, Mrs. C. H. Brackett, Mrs. E. G. Perry, Mrs. Maria Kimball, Miss Nellie Bowen, Mrs. H. M. Smith, Mrs. J. H. Stickney, Misses Sarah C. Fisher and Jessie H. Bartlett, of Boston; Misses Emma Howsen, Vienna; Demorest, Graziella Ridgway, Annie W. Powell and Mrs. Ames, of New York. Among the altos, Miss Addie F. Ryan, Mrs. C. A. Barry, Mrs. C. A. Whiting, and Miss Jennie Kempton. Among the tenors, Fitz, Ball, Fessenden, Whitney, Weatherbee, and Farley; and among the bassos, Ryder, Dudley, Ardavani, Campbell, Rudolphson, Dr. Guilmette, Barnabee, and Perkins, all of whom are well known in concerts.

The Marine Band, of Washington, played a medley of national airs, and although, as a band, inferior to many of the bands of the country, they were complimented with an encore.

Madame Rudersdorff created a perfect furore by the superb manner in which she sang the solo in the "Inflammatus" from the "Stabat Mater." She developed fully as much power as Parepa on the same number at the first Jubilee, and sustained the C, for which Parepa became so famous, in magnificent style and against a much heavier accompaniment than that with which Parepa had to contend.

Strauss was enthusiastically greeted, and conducted his Blue Danube Waltz in his own nervous and gymnastic manner, with violin in hand, which he used alternately for leading and playing. To describe Strauss' leading, in a despatch, would be impossible. I reserve that for the future.

The sensational numbers of the programme were the "Anvil Chorus," and "Star Spangled Banner" for chorus, orchestra, organ, artillery and bells. They were greeted by the crowd with unrestrained delight, and were each repeated.

The concert closed about 7 o'clock. The principal features of the programme for to-morrow are the "Leonora" overture, Dudley Buck's "Festival Hymn," the first appearance of Madam Leutner, Arabella Goddard, and the Grenadier Band from London; the "Romance," from "L'Eclaire," by 5,000 sopranos in unison, and the finale of the third act of "Ernani" by the "bouquet of artists."

[To the Associated Press.]

BOSTON, June 17.—The Coliseum was well filled this afternoon. The proceedings opened with prayer, after which Mayor Gaston made the speech of welcome. General Banks delivered the inaugural address, which was frequently applauded. The appearance of Gilmore on the platform was greeted with prolonged applause. The first performance was "Old Hundred," by the full chorus of over 16,000 voices, an orchestra of 1,500, and the grand organ. This was followed by the overture from Rienzi, chorus of Damascus, piano solo by Bendel, a four-part song, under the direction of Zerrahn, the Inflammatus from Rossini's Stabat Mater, in which Madame Rudersdorff sang the solo. Her voice was not fully up to the expectations of the audience.

The second part of the programme was opened by the United States Marine Band, who played several patriotic airs. The singing of the "Star Spangled Banner" followed, the grand chorus being given with cannon and bells, all the military bands, full orchestra, great organ, and full chorus. The audience was wild with enthusiasm.

The concert waltz of Strauss, "On the Beautiful Danube," followed, the music conducted by himself, and was a great success.

Verdi's Anvil Chorus was then performed, after which the performance closed by singing "Nearer, My God, to Thee."

Talked Too Much.

LEBANON, O., June 17.—James Marlatt, James Sharp, and another rough, drove up to the toll-gate, west of Lebanon, about midnight on Saturday. The gate-keeper, Mr. Kimball, refused to open the gate till payment was made. They finally paid the toll, when some abusive language passed; whereupon Marlatt asked one of the others for a pistol, and shot Kimball through the head. The wound is not considered fatal. Whiskey, as usual, was at the bottom of the affair.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The Paris correspondent of the London Telegraph has been visiting Marshal Bazaine, in prison at Versailles. He writes: "With the exception of a very few intimate friends or relatives, his personal staff, and three or four foreigners who, like myself, had known him in other lands and under very different circumstances, nearly every one has held aloof from him. Many of the Imperialist party are animated with most friendly feelings towards him, but they fear to compromise him in public opinion by calling upon him. The house in which the Marshal is confined is a small villa, standing by itself. The outer gate of the garden is closely shut, with a sentry before it, and there are sentries placed in the lane that skirts the wall to the south and west. No one is allowed to approach the gate unless he can show a permit. I went up to the house, rang the bell, and was conducted to the lawn, where I found Bazaine sitting talking with two or three military men, who, like himself, were in plain clothes. He was paying more attention, however, to the gambols of his four young children than to the conversation of his friends. Madame Bazaine is not permitted by the military rules of France to live with her husband who is supposed to be the inmate of a military prison. She has therefore taken up her residence in the convent at Versailles, and comes over every forenoon. Madame had gone out to see some lady friend who was ill, but her four lovely children—the oldest not more than 8 years old—were playing about with their two nurses. The Marshal received me very kindly, and seemed to be in fair spirits. We walked apart for some time, conversing on different matters. With the true instincts of a soldier, he dislikes very much to enter into details connected with his own case, saying that those were matters which a military tribunal would have to decide upon. He complained somewhat bitterly of the manner in which the French press in general, and even our London contemporaries, have prejudiced his conduct. He urged upon me not to write anything in his defence before he appeared in court, nor even before his advocate had made out his defence. Of his own innocence with respect to the charges brought against him he seems confident, but he forbears to enter into any details for the present. He has every confidence in the justice of a court-martial, but says, with reason, that this relentless crying him down, as if he had already been tried and found guilty, must, in the end, prejudice men's minds against him and prevent his getting a fair hearing. The celebrated advocate, Lachaud, who is retained for M. Bazaine's defence, is much more sanguine than he was when he first took his brief."

The Republique Francais gives the following summary of the result of the trials of Communist prisoners: Sentenced to death, 78; hard labor for life, 212; transportation, first degree, 894; second degree, 2,900; detention, 1,169; imprisonment with hard labor, 69; imprisonment for three months and under, 3,600; imprisonment of three months and upwards, 1,373; imprisonment to periods not exceeding one year, 1,138; banishment, 281; total, 8,415. Acquittals, 2,112.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, June 17.—Rev. Norman McLeod, leader of the Scottish Church, died yesterday.

The Earl of Dufferin, who has been appointed to succeed Lord Lisgar as Governor General of the Dominion of Canada, sailed to-day for America.

It is reported that the Atalanta Boat Crew will not be represented at the Henley regatta.

The town of Warrington in Lancashire, was visited by a destructive conflagration last night. The extensive cotton mills located in that place were partially destroyed. Loss estimated at $100,000 and a large number of hands are thrown out of employment.

GERMANY.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Foreign papers announce the death, on the 3d inst., of Count Frederick von Hegnenberg Dux, Prime Minister of Bavaria.

BERLIN, June 17.—The bill directed against the Society of Jesus, depriving its members of the rights of citizenship passed its second reading in the Reichstag to-day after seven hours' debate. The vote stood 183 yeas to 101 nays.

ITALY.

ROME, June 17.—The twenty-sixth anniversary of the accession of the Pope to the Pontifical chair was celebrated in this city yesterday in a brilliant manner by the faithful. A thousand pilgrims from all the nations upon earth proceeded to the Vatican, and presented congratulatory addresses to the Pope, who, on appearing before his visitors, was greeted with loud cheers.

WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Mail advices from San Domingo state that Baez is evidently on the eve of an important movement. He has concentrated 3,000 men at Azura, and it is reported that he will operate with his brother, from this point, in crushing the forces of Cabral.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Advices per Ocean Queen state that on the arrival of the Edgar Stewart at Aspinwall the Cubans on board rose against the Captain because he insisted on sailing for an American port as directed by the United States Consul. The arrival of the United States steamer Wyoming caused them to escape to the shore, where they threatened to kill the Captain if they caught him. The Stewart was taken in charge by the Wyoming.

It is believed that the Cubans intended to take aboard the cargo, still at Aspinwall, of the Virginius, and sail for Cuba.

A revolution has broken out in Honduras for the overthrow of President Medina, who has fortified himself at Gracias, expecting an attack from the allied forces of Salvador and Guatemala.

Yellow-fever and small-pox are prevailing at Montevideo. An epidemic of some kind has carried off 8,000 of the 130,000 inhabitants of three Brazilian towns.

Brazil has stationed troops and iron-clads at the island of Cerrito, to resist the claims of the Argentine Republic.

Two towns in Peru have been sacked by mountaineers.

The Peruvian Congress will probably declare the late election void, and appoint their favorite Provisional President.

The filibusterer Virginius is still at Porto Cabello, closely guarded by Spanish frigates. One was about to cut her out, but the Venezuelan Government manned the forts, and the Spaniards desisted.

Three routes for the proposed Nicaraguan Canal are under survey with good prospect of success.

Professor Agassiz's Scientific Expedition arrived at Callao, May 24th, and proceeded to Panama, 1st of June.

THE TREATY.

White House View of the Situation—The Postponement Question.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17.—It is given out that the President will arrive from Long Branch to-morrow morning, and that a Cabinet meeting will be held to-morrow, at which will be present such members of the Administration as can, without personal inconvenience, arrive here by that time. Secretary Fish returned to-night, but according to official statement nothing new has been received to-day having any reference to the absorbing subject of the Treaty muddle. No other matter of interest has occurred during the day, and all questions affecting the Government are at a standstill, on account of the absence of so many high officials. It is suggested that the Cabinet will to-morrow discuss the propriety of instructing the Government agents to consent to the postponement of the Geneva Arbitration until next February. It is urged on the one hand that if a postponement is made until that time it will be of service in the campaign, inasmuch as such a course would have the effect of strengthening Grant, it being supposed that the people would see the necessity of keeping the present Administration in power until this perplexing and dangerous subject is disposed of. On the other hand, it is thought that as the Administration has determined on the ultimatum already presented, that of refusing to recede from the action of the Senate on the supplemental treaty, it will be stronger before the people by taking an obstinate course, and leave with England the responsibility of withdrawing arbitrarily from Geneva. On the one hand, the question is withdrawn entirely from the view of the people until after the Presidential campaign, and on the other it is put before them as a conclusive argument why General Grant and Secretary Fish should be maintained in authority. There are many well-informed persons who believe that at last our Government will consent to a postponement.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 17.—A special despatch from Geneva says that a proposition for an adjournment of the Board of Arbitration will occupy the attention of the Arbitrators on Monday, and perhaps longer, as the purpose of the session on Monday is to hear the arguments on this point. The arguments on both sides may be extended, for nothing in the Alabama negotiations has yet been distinguished for brevity. Many delicate issues will also be raised, for the judges' statement that the summary of the British case has been laid before the Arbitrators is not to be credited. The English agents have presented no papers, and came unprepared to present any. The proceedings were meagre in point of detail. The American argument was presented to the Court in an octavo volume of 600 or 700 pages, with a smaller supplementary volume, printed only in the English language. The American agent declared himself ready to proceed. The English agent simply asked for an adjournment, without specifying any fixed period. The Americans answer that the request, with the presentation of the final papers, which is not according to the procedure laid down in the treaty, raises a contingency, which they will not decide without instructions from their Government. The proceedings on Monday will, however, depend entirely on the latest despatches from Earl Granville to the English agent. The Americans are fully instructed in every step, but the English are drifting,—it is impossible to say with what result,—availing themselves of every chance to ascertain the temper of the Court, and how far the Americans will go in conceding a length of time for adjournment.

LONDON, June 17.—The official correspondence between the British and American Governments, with reference to the arbitration of the Alabama claims, at Geneva, is published this morning. It consists of 73 despatches.

GENEVA, June 17.—Count Sclopis, President of the Tribunal of Arbitration, did not propose an adjournment of the Court, on Saturday, as it was reported he would do. The summary of the British argument was accompanied by a protest reserving the right of England to withdraw from the Arbitration if the negotiations with the American Government, relative to the indirect claims, fail to result satisfactorily to the Government of the former country. The proceedings before the Tribunal are carried on partly in English and partly in French. Hopeful expectations of the result of the Arbitration are raised.

LONDON, June 17.—In the House of Lords, this evening, Lord Cairns asked whether the report that a printed copy of the argument for Great Britain had been presented at Geneva was true.

Granville replied that he had already stated what England would do at Geneva, and refused to disclose what he privately knew.

Cairns said the answer was unintelligible, and he repeated his question.

Granville: "The argument has not been presented."

The brevity of the reply provoked much laughter.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Hugessen, replying to a question from Cochrane, stated that the American Government had applied for provisional enjoyment of the privileges secured by the fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington in the waters of the British North American Possessions during the fishing season. Canada had refused, but Newfoundland and Prince Edward's Island had given their consent.

To inquiries made by Bouverie and Lord Cecil, with reference to the proceedings at Geneva, Gladstone replied, that the report that the summary of the British argument on the Alabama claims had been presented was incorrect. Great Britain had made application to the Arbitrators for adjournment, doing so in reliance on Secretary Fish's despatch. It was possible that the Arbitrators might not come to a decision on this question in to-day's sitting, hence it would not be courteous to make a full statement.

GENEVA, June 17.—The Board of Arbitration met at two o'clock this afternoon. The first part of the session terminated at 3, when all except the Arbitrators withdrew. The latter remained in consultation until 4 p. m., when the sitting adjourned. The result of the deliberations of the Board is absolutely unknown.

THE WORKINGMEN.

Men Returning to Work in New York City—Prospects of the Strikers—The Eight Hour Movement in Other Places.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The seventh week of the eight-hour strike began this morning, and with abundant revelations that the strikers have scarcely any further success to hope for. The painters, carpenters, masons, bricklayers, and plasterers alone seem to have enforced their demands fully. The Eight Hour League organization compelled all members, in number from 12,000 to 15,000, to cease work during the early part of this movement. Nearly ninety firms acceded, and about 3,000 returned to work at eight hours. This has been the sum of their success. In the last two weeks but eleven firms have acceded, and none of them were of that influence in the trade that give assurance of long duration to the new system. The men this morning met as usual, showing very little enthusiasm. They denounce the action of the police in clubbing them during their raid on Steinway's, on Saturday, and maintain that their intentions were wholly peaceful.

Early this morning trouble was anticipated from a large body of strikers from sugar-houses in Newark, who had crossed the river to Williamsburg, to ascertain if any men were working in the several houses along First street. The proprietors of sugar houses asked the assistance of the police, and the Captain furnished a detail of men. There was no violent movement made by the delegation from New York, and no action was taken against the sugar establishments beyond signalling to the men at work to quit. The delegation finally left Williamsburg in a peaceable manner. This strike is for increase of pay. The men are getting but $1.60 a day, and demand $2.50. Employers have agreed to give them $2 a day.

After holding out two weeks the coachmakers resumed work this morning on the old basis without advance of wages. The whole effort of the strikers has been directed at Brewster & Co., as it was known that no permanent success could be achieved without their assent. On Saturday, at the request of Mr. Britton, the President of the Company, the men all assembled at the factory and listened to a full discussion of the whole subject by Mr. Britton. The result was that the men returned to Military Hall and resolved to resume work immediately. Their action took all the backbone out of the strikers. A general surrender was the result. The strike in Brewster's has been regarded as most unexcusable, since each workman, in addition to his wages, receives a co operative share in the profits of the concern.

At an early hour, this morning, a conflict occurred between the police and a large body of sugar refiners, assembled about the front of Durant's sugar refinery, in East Twenty-fifth street. The sugar refiners are on a strike, and workmen employed in Durant's establishment have not joined in the strike. This morning, the men employed by Durant, went to work as usual. Soon after 7 o'clock, a large body gathered about the building to persuade the men to leave. In this they were unsuccessful. The police were notified and hastened to the spot with about 50 patrolmen, and ordered the strikers to disperse, and, when they refused, made a charge and dispersed the assemblage. The police used their batons freely. It could not be ascertained, however, that any strikers were seriously injured. After the men had scattered they re-assembled, about 300 in number, at Walhalla Saloon in Richard street. They are piteous in their complaints about the severity of the police toward their organization, which they say is the most deserving of success in the movement. They have been compelled to work 13 hours a day for $1.60, and all they want is $2.50 for 10 hours' work. A deputation of the sugar refiners, on a strike, waited on Superintendent Kelso this morning to obtain permission to parade to-morrow morning. The Superintendent informed the Committee that their application would be submitted to the Board, but he did not believe permission would be accorded unless the route was changed, as traffic in the lower part of the city would be too much interrupted.

The piano-makers are getting desperate. They charge all the clubbing that they received on Saturday to reporters who unmasked their designs on Steinway's Factory. On the appearance of a member of the press in their meeting, this morning one of the most malignant of their number, a Frenchman, arose and wound up a fiery denunciation of the press by moving to exclude reporters. He was followed by several other speakers in the same strain, but a few remarks were made by the President and other officers which so completely changed the opinion of even the speaker that but two persons voted for the motion. All of Steinway's men have returned to work, and it is evident that, if a proposition was made by other employers that would save the men the mortification of complete surrender, work would be resumed without delay.

This is the second week of the strike among machinists and metal workers. In all, thirty shops have acceded up to this time, and this evening five new shops were reported. These accessions are received with little enthusiasm, because large employers still hold out. The Morgan Iron Works are the most determined in resistance, and have an overbalancing influence in the trade. This morning a deputation was sent to the works of this firm, situated at Chester, Pa., hoping to get them to strike.

The sewing machine men had nothing new to report, except that the company could find but 200 men willing to resume at old rates.

There has been no further disturbance at the Jersey City sugar house. The Chief of Police and 30 men are on duty about the premises.

[To the Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, June 17.—The masons met to-day, and again vigorously denounced the action of the police. The accession of only one more firm to their demands was announced.

The striking sugar refineries have asked permission from the police authorities for a parade in the lower part of the city to-morrow morning, expecting to turn out 3,000 strong. It is believed that the application will be refused unless the route is changed, as it is likely to interfere too much with traffic.

The piano-makers will all, it is believed, soon return to work on the ten-hour system. Two-thirds of the men are already at work, and only four establishments are idle. Those still on a strike propose to join other branches of the eight-hour league in a mass meeting at Cooper Institute on Friday evening.

The machinists and metal workers report an accession of five new shops to-day, making thirty-five in all. The larger employers are determined to hold out.

There are 1,150 iron workers on a strike, and 2,500 at work on the eight-hour system, who pay $2 each to the strike.

Singer's sewing machine factory is still closed to-day, and the men are on a strike.

The employes of the white lead works, in Brooklyn struck to-day, and a delegation is endeavoring to compel the men in other works to follow suite.

It is rumored that the stokers in the Metropolitan Gas Works have struck, and, in anticipation of trouble, the police reserves in the vicinity have been strengthened.

The striking cabinetmakers expect additions to their ranks to-morrow.

The metal workers and brass-founders send a deputation to the Eastern States to induce strikes.

The machinists employed by the Erie Company send a delegation up the line to-night to get all the men out.

The strike on the New York Central is reported general from New York to Buffalo.

The safe-makers, contrary to report, did not strike to-day.

All the trades-unions are making arrangements for a grand procession on the 4th of July.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 17.—The strike on the New York Central and Hudson River Roads continues to-day. The conductors and brakemen have been obliged to act as switchmen and baggagemen of their own trains. It is said that the conductors on the Boston & Albany Road will strike for an advance of wages, and it is expected that their demands will be complied with.

The strike on the Central extends only to Utica.

The Railroad Companies are firm in refusing to yield to the demands of the workmen, and many of the latter are very anxious to return to their work.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The laborers on concrete pavement, struck to-day for eight hours' and increased pay. Their demands were refused.

The House of Delegates have unanimously passed a bill constituting eight hours a day's work, and $2 a day's pay for laborers on work under control of the District Government.

A Murderous Affair at Brownsville, Tennessee.

MEMPHIS June 17.—The Avalanche's Brownsville, Tennessee, special says: "Yesterday John Higgins and Joseph Snell, both colored, had a desperate fight, growing out of an old feud. They were arrested by the Marshal and carried off. Soon after they were taken off, Snell's wife entered Higgins' house, armed with an iron poker, and beat Higgins' wife to death, literally crushing her skull like an egg shell. Higgins and Snell were soon released, and on their return renewed the fight, and but for the interference of citizens would have fought until death. Snell and wife were arrested and lodged in jail."

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RUMORED SALE OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The News this evening prints doubtful rumors that the New York Herald establishment is to be shortly sold. Young Mr. Bennett, it is said, has decided to discontinue his connection with journalistic life at an early day, and the paper will be sold either at private sale or at auction.

PARADE OF ORANGEMEN.

The Executive Committees of the Orangemen and American Protestant Associations will meet Friday night to complete the necessary arrangements for a parade on July 12. In the meantime, members of both societies are anxiously awaiting the decision of the police. The intention at the Police Headquarters, so far as can be ascertained, is to give permission to parade, and grant an escort. The law as it stands, empowers the Commissioners to dictate to all processions the exact part of the street to be occupied by the line of march. St. Patrick's procession has hitherto demanded and obtained possession of the entire right of way. The Orangemen, of course, expect the same permission. No indications have yet appeared that the procession will be interfered with.

ARRIVAL OF TOURISTS.

A tourist party from Vienna, Austria, arrived in this city, yesterday, in the steamer Oceanic. They propose to take a trip through the States, returning to Europe in October. The party includes Count De Festetta, a near relative of Prince Metternich, and other noblemen desirous of studying our industrial institutions for purposes of the forthcoming Vienna Industrial Exhibition.

VINDICTIVE COMMUNISTS.

Turbulent French Communists in New York, who recently insulted the Garde Republican Band on its arrival here from France, are now proposing to make similar demonstration against the new French Minister, M. De Noailles, who is expected in New York early next month. The police have an eye on these ferocious exiles.

STRAUSS.

Strauss announces that after the Boston Jubilee he will return to New York and organize an orchestra of sixty or seventy performers and give concerts in the cities of the United States. Strauss is accompanied by his wife and Henrietta Treffz, the eminent cantatrice, who will probably sing at his concerts.

WALL STREET.

Wall street, to-day, was devoid of any important feature. On the Stock Exchange early dealings showed a steady and dull market, except in Erie and Pacific, but later transactions were at a lower range of value. Erie was the chief feature, and declined from 60½ to 57, with sharp pressure to sell at intervals. This decline in Erie was due to telegrams from London reporting a decline in Erie there to 46@46½. Very late in the day a downward movement in London attracted much attention, and the exact cause was not known, although reports were current that some outside speculators and combinations were in trouble. It is the general impression that wealthy holders of Erie in London have sold largely of late. Pacific Mail was next to Erie in point of interest, and ranged from 69½ to 68½. Boston, Hartford & Erie advanced to 8½ on closing the transfer books, and afterwards declined to 7½. C., C. & I. C. declined from 35½ to 34½. Rock Island declined from 110½ to 109¾. Northwestern common from 71½ to 71¼, and Union Pacific from 38½ to 37½. Quicksilver, early in the day, advanced to 51 for the preferred and 41½ for the common, but afterwards declined to 38 for the common. The fluctuations in the balance of the list were ¼ to ½ per cent. The volume of business was very small in many shares.

MONEY.

The money market was easy to-day at 4 to 5 per cent on call, with some exceptional loans reported as low as 2 to 3 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

dull. Transactions were at a concession of about ¼ per cent from asking quotations.

GOLD

dull and steady, with all business at 113½@114.

BONDS.

Government bonds dull and steady. Central Pacific bonds closed at 104½@104¾; Union Pacific firsts, 93½@94; land grants, 81½@81¾; incomes, 86½@87.

BREADSTUFFS.

The market opened quite dull, and easier for most grades of flour, choice family grades excepted; common winter wheat extras plenty and easier. At the close the market was dull and drooping. The wheat market closed steady, with the demand more general, but business moderate. Pork in fair demand, and firmer.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE ORANGEMEN.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The action of the Police Commissioners relative to the proposed Orangemen's parade on the 12th of July, is awaited with great curiosity. A request for permission and escort will be served on them this week. It is believed that the intention of the police is to allow the parade and grant the escort, though an officer high in authority hints at a disinclination to extend the favor to the Orangemen, and says the Commissioners would practically forbid the demonstration if it did not expect a similar demand from the Irish voters on St. Patrick's Day. The Orangemen have not yet determined to carry arms. They express no desire for a military escort, and declare that the police are thoroughly able to afford all the protection they need.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.

The injunction restraining the Pacific Mail Company from decreasing its capital stock was dissolved to-day by Judge Larremore.

CITY FUND.

The City Chamberlain's statement shows a balance in the Treasury of $89,747.08 in the Treasury.

PICTURES SEIZED.

The pictures in the Governor's room at City Hall have been seized to satisfy a judgment for $5,600 given John L. Brower, and will be sold by the Sheriff next Monday, unless the money is forthcoming.

Flags were on the City Hall and other localities in honor of the anniversary of Bunker Hill.

IOWA.

Names of Additional Victims by the Tug Boat Explosion at McGregor—The American Science Association—Iowa Turnverein—Fatal Accident.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, June 17.—We have received no additional news with regard to the tug-boat explosion at McGregor. The cause has not transpired, but it will probably appear at the investigation. The following are additional names of victims: Jack Kelley, La Crosse, killed; Thomas Townsend, second engineer, Galena, Ill.; Eugene Lorrill, watchman, Maine; John Conners, Roaring Creek, Wis.; Chandler Manny, Rockford, Ill.; James Moran, LaCrosse. John Wilson, Savanna, Ill., is missing. Jacob Polly, Roaring Creek, Wis., is badly wounded.

Dubuque will be honored with the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in August, taking preference over California, where it was expected the session would be held. It will bring together the noted scientists of the world; among others, Professor Agassiz, of Boston, and Dr. Ramsey, Director of the Geological Survey, England. The Association numbers twelve or fifteen hundred members, many of whom are expected to attend. The hospitalities of the city will be extended to them, and the citizens will unite their endeavors to render their visit pleasant and every way worthy of our distinguished guests.

A three days' session of the First North Iowa Turnverein closes at Guttenberg, Iowa, to-day. Over two thousand persons were in attendance yesterday, comprising delegations from Dubuque, McGregor, Clayton, Lansing, Prairie du Chien, and neighboring towns. It was considered by all a grand success.

Yesterday afternoon two boys, named Hayen, living near New Vienna, Iowa, were playing with a shot-gun, which was accidentally discharged, killing one of them.

DIED.

McGOVERN—At 2 p. m., Monday, June 17, 1872, Patrick McGovern, Jr., son of Patrick McGovern, Sr., aged 2 years, 1 month and 8 days.

Funeral from 223 West Kinzie street, at half past 10 Tuesday, in carriages, to Calvary.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T.—Stated Conclave this evening, at 8 o'clock, at hall corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Twenty-third-st. Business and work on K. T. Order. By order E. C.

B. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

Masonic.

The members of the Board of Masonic Relief are hereby notified to attend a meeting to be held at their rooms on Wednesday eve., 19th inst., at 8 o'clock, at which time the final report of the Executive Committee will be presented. Masters of city lodges are invited to be present. By order.

H. DUVALL, Sec.

Masonic.

Ashlar Lodge, No. 308 F. & A. M.—Regular annual communication this (Tuesday) evening, at 8 o'clock at their hall in Masonic Temple, corner Halsted and Randolph-sts. Business of evening—election of officers.

C. H. CRANE, Sec.

REAL ESTATE.

RESIDENCES IN SUBURBS.

For sale by ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

We have several choice homes in Hyde Park and Oakland. A good house and barn, with lot 100x125, near Hyde Park Depot and Dummy track, nicely improved, $9,500. A fine place, large grounds, good improvements, convenient and commodious house, near Fifty first-st on Washington av., $16,000. Good house and lot near depot at $4,250. Beautiful place near lake, with 100x160 at $20,000. Large house and lot 100x180 on principal street of Oakland, $25,000. We make suburban property a specialty, and those who wish to buy would do well to call and see us.

ULRICH & BOND.

DRY GOODS.

Orders.

In preparation for our removal on the first of August, we shall, during the next thirty days, offer great advantages in closing out broken lots of Woollens, Flannels, Dress Goods, Linens, Hosiery, and Notions, at an unusual sacrifice in prices.

HAMLIN, HALE & COMPANY,

29 to 31 Canal-st., and 23 to 29 Washington-st,

The stores now occupied for our wholesale business are for rent.

FORMERLY

HUNT, BARBOUR, & HALE,

LATER

BOWEN, HUNT & WINSLOW,

Wholesale Dry Goods,

NOW

HUNT, BARBOUR & CO.,

Retail Department,

103 MADISON-ST.

The Proprietors give personal attention to see that customers are properly waited upon, and to see that all goods are marked down to LOW POPULAR PRICES.

In our Dressmaking Department, Ladies will find that our Suits, made to order, are elegant in style, and prices reasonable.

103 MADISON-ST., "BURNT DISTRICT."

Orders by mail, for goods and samples, solicited.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

The oldest, largest, and most perfect manufactory in the United States.

50,000 NOW IN USE.

No other Musical Instrument ever obtained the same popularity.

Send for Price List and Illustrated Catalogue.

Address BUFFALO, N. Y.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.

Mrs. E. J. HOPSON has removed to 427 Wabash-av.

INSURANCE.

NOTICE.

CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO., ASSIGNEE'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, May 24, 1872.

Notice is hereby given that I have declared a dividend of twenty five per cent on the liabilities of this Company, which have been proved in due form, payable out of the assets of the Company, at this office, on and after the 25th day of June next.

In order to facilitate the collection of claims, blank forms of orders on the assignee have been prepared, and may be had on application at this office, or at the office of I. J. LEWIS, No. 74 Market-st., Room 3, Central Union Block, Chicago.

M. C. YOUNGLOVE, Assignee.

MUSICAL.

DURING THE WORLD'S PEACE JUBILEE,

THE GREAT ORGAN

In the BOSTON MUSIC HALL, entrance from Winter-st., will be played daily at 10½ a. m., 12 noon, and 3 p. m., for one hour.

MR. DUDLEY BUCK, the recently appointed Organist of the Music Hall Association, will perform.

Single admission, 50 cents.

Package of five tickets, Two Dollars.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH'S PASSENGER STEAMERS.

FARE, ONLY HALF R. R. RATE.

DAILY—For Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, etc., Saturday and Sunday excepted, at....9 a. m.

Saturday Excursion Boat leaves for Milwaukee, etc., at....8 p. m.

DAILY—For Grand Haven and Muskegon, Sunday excepted, at....7 p. m.

DAILY—For St. Joseph, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, at....10 a. m.

Saturdays Excursion Boat leaves at....11 p. m.

For Green Bay, etc., Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at....7 p. m.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND.

Yonkers and New York INSURANCE CO.

The Receiver in above Company has declared a Second Dividend of fifteen (15) per cent on all adjusted claims. Chicago claimants can be paid here, on application at my office.

A. WILLIAMS, 1066 Indiana-av.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. A. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

FURNITURE.

WEBER Furniture Company

Corner of Clark and Jackson-sts.

LAUNDRY.

ANDERSON'S STEAM LAUNDRY,

Cor. State-st. and Eldridge-court.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

THE HUMBOLDT PARK RESIDENCE ASSOCIATION.

A Corporation chartered under the General Law of the State of Illinois.

Having within five days disposed of our first series of shares, consisting of 1,300 shares, at $100 each, we now offer to the public the second series, consisting of 1,400 Shares at $100 each, and which will exhaust our authorized capital of $250,000.

We have acquired title to a tract of land of thirty acres immediately north of Humboldt Park, and east of Humboldt Boulevard, having about 800 feet frontage on the latter. This property is divided in 150 double lots, 50 feet wide, containing in all 7,500 feet front. It is situated close to North av., which will be improved by cindering, and has now an eight foot sidewalk to Milwaukee-av. The

Atlantic and Pacific Railroad

Has agreed to

ERECT A DEPOT

On part of this ground, and having now obtained the franchise to enter the city, promise to have the first 50 miles of their road

Completed Early in Fall,

And to Run a Dummy Train Every Hour.

This property is OUTSIDE CITY LIMITS, though only 3½ miles from Court House, consequently

TAXES ARE LOW.

All these advantages, and the neighborhood of Park and Boulevard, recommend this property highly for immediate improvement, and we do not doubt that in a few months many handsome residences will be erected.

Payments for every 10 shares (representing one double lot of 50 feet), are as follows:

25 per cent or $250....Cash before July 15, 1872

25 per cent or $250....Cash on July 10, 1873.

25 per cent or $250....Cash on July 10, 1874.

25 per cent or $250....Cash on July 10, 1875.

With interest at 8 per cent annum.

Full Warrantee Deeds & Abstract of Title

Given after the payments are made. Similar ADVANTAGES enjoyed by SHAREHOLDERS as the PARTICIPANTS OF THE FIRST SERIES OF OUR ASSOCIATION.

A Choice of Lots

To be sold at AUCTION, and PREMIUMS thus received,

All to be Distributed

AMONG THE MEMBERS.

All Expenses for Improvements,

THE BUILDING OF SIDEWALKS, erection of DEPOT STATION, and introduction of WATER from the ARTESIAN WELL, will be paid by the ASSOCIATION, who retain for that purpose TEN LOTS IN OUR TRACT.

Liberal Premiums

Will be paid for ERECTION of the FIRST SIX RESIDENCES; the owner of the first residence of $3,000 receives a premium of $1,000.

We invite all who intend to become shareholders in our Association to call at

GREENEBAUM'S BANK,

16 North Canal-st., where the subscription list is now open, and where plans and printed pamphlets may be seen.

FRANZ ARNOLD, President,

CHARLES PROBESTING, Secretary.

HENRY GREENEBAUM, Trustee.

HOTEL.

Metropolitan Hotel,

Broadway, New York.

This admirable hotel is centrally and delightfully situated, and offers as great inducements to families visiting New York for modern elegance, fashion and economy, as any other hotel in the city. A visit is respectfully solicited.

R. M. TWEED, Proprietor.

WM. WILKINSON, Superintendent.

Mr. Wilkinson was for many years connected with the Burnet House, Cincinnati, also the St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

METROPOLIS HOTEL

Corner of Michigan-av. and 14th-st.

The only first-class hotel in Chicago at $3 50 per day. Accommodations for 100 guests. Parmelee's Omnibuses to and from all depots.

WILLIAM COX, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(Incorporated November, 1858.)

THE National Bank Note Company,

OFFICE: NO. 1 WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

Engraves and Prints Bank Notes, Drafts, Certificates, Checks, Town, County, State, and Railroad Bonds, Stock Certificates, Bills of Exchange, Postage Stamps, Insurance Policies, &c.,

In the highest style of the art, with SPECIAL SAFEGUARDS, devised by the Company and PATENTED TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING and ALTERATIONS.

Plates Warranted for 30,000 Perfect Impressions.

NO AGENCY IN CHICAGO.

CARD. TO THE PUBLIC.

Having reason to believe that a very inferior article, labelled ... Baking Powder, is offered for sale, we hereby caution all persons against purchasing the same; and to further protect the public and ourselves from imposition, the genuine Baking Powder made by us will, in future, be labelled "Richard's Star Cream Baking Powder."

STAR CHEMICAL WORKS.

S. P. RICHARDS, Sec.

OMAHA GRAND GIFT CONCERT.

A chance to win a fortune at a meeting of the citizens for the drawing of the MERCY HOSPITAL LEGAL ENTERPRISE.

Time fixed for June 29. Only 2,500 tickets remain unsold. Price, $3 each, or two for $5. Sent by express C. O. D., or by mail. Endorsed by the Governor and best citizens of Nebraska.

Address MESSRS. PATRE & GARDINER, Omaha, Neb.

CHICAGO FIREMAN'S INS. CO.

Those having claims against this company with me for collection, can now receive their money at my office. WILLIAM H. SISSON, Attorney, No. 77 West Madison-st., upstairs.

A CARD.

All parties having old Grover & Baker Sewing Machines are invited to call and see the new improvements, and hear of something to their advantage. Office, 95 West Randolph-st.

GOLD PENS AND HOLDERS,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s, 11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st., Chicago.

Power Elevators.

Manufactured by JAS. L. HAVEN & CO., 56 Plum-st., Cincinnati.

Send a description of what you need and we will give you an estimate for a Hoister warranted satisfactory.

DOCKAGE.

Dock for lease. Inquire of J. B. SMITH & CO., on dock, in rear of Central Union Block, just north of Madison-st. bridge.

JUTE TWINE.

M'CANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 12 & 14 La Salle-st.

CONVICT LABOR TO LET.

ILLINOIS STATE PENITENTIARY, COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, JOLIET, May 30, 1872.

The undersigned, Commissioners of the Illinois State Penitentiary, offer the labor of the convicts to the highest bidder. They are at present employed as stone cutters, machinists and blacksmiths.

The shops in which they work are large, well ventilated and heated, and the men are in charge of competent prison officers.

The bids will be opened on July 10th, 1872, and the contracts, which are to run not exceeding 5 years, may commence on or about September 15th, or earlier if desirable. Must be accompanied by a good and sufficient bond in the penal sum of $5,000, with approved sureties. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any bid which, in their judgment, is not to the interest of the State.

For more particular information inquire of either of the Commissioners, or the Warden, ELMER WASHBURN, Esq.

Bids to be addressed to the Secretary of the Board.

JOHN REID,
CASPAR BUTZ,
RICHARD ROWETT,
Commissioners of Penitentiary.

THE M'DONALD EXPLOSION.

List of Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Incidents and Scenes of the Disaster.

From the Dubuque (Iowa) Times, June 16.

Our reporter visited, yesterday, the scene of the disaster to the tow-boat McDonald, who exploded one of her boilers while passing North McGregor, on her way up river, about 4 o'clock Friday afternoon.

The number and names of those who were on the boat at the time of the explosion are given here in classified list, as made out by Michael Doyle, the cook on the boat. The list is as follows:

THE KILLED.
Daniel Hockery, La Crosse.
Jack Kelley, La Crosse.
Charles Johnson, Bohemian, La Crosse.

THE MISSING.
A. Martin, acting pilot, La Crosse.
Thomas Townsend, second engineer, Galena.
Eugene Morrill, watchman, Maine.
John Winn, La Crosse.
John Conners, Roaring Creek, Wis.
Chandler Manny, Rockford.
Charles Johnson (unknown).
James Moran, La Crosse.
Pat. Flannigan, La Salle.
John Wilson, Savanna.

THE BADLY WOUNDED.
Charles Peterson, La Crosse.
Louis Larson, La Crosse.
Pat. Kelley, Amboy.
James Morrison, La Crosse.
Jacob Polley, Roaring Creek.

THE SLIGHTLY WOUNDED.
Michael Doyle (cook), La Crosse.
Volney A. Bigelow (1st pilot), La Crosse.
John Lynch, La Crosse.
Thomas Riley, La Crosse.
Spencer Rice, Trempeleau.
Charles L. Johnson, Le Claire.
Samuel Johnson, La Crosse.
Robert Solomon (acting engineer), Rockford.

From the McGregor News.

The McGregor News published the following list of those on board the McDonald at the time of the explosion, as obtained from those who escaped:

French Martin, La Crosse, killed.
John Winn, La Crosse, killed.
Jack Kelley, La Crosse, killed.
Dan Hocker seriously injured; it is not expected that he will live twenty-four hours. Later—He died at 4:30 a. m.
Spencer Rice, escaped with slight injuries.
Thomas Riley, of La Crosse, uninjured.
John Lynch, of La Crosse, uninjured.
—— Crow, residence not known, killed.
Patsey Flannagan, fireman, residence not known, killed.
Charley Johnson, Le Claire, seriously injured.
Louis Larson, badly injured.
Charley Paterson, of La Crosse, seriously injured.
James Morrison, of St Charles, badly scalded.
Jacob Conley, seriously injured.
Walt Bigelow, slight injury.
Sam Johnson, not seriously injured.
James Polley, killed.
Mike Lowell, escaped without injury.

The difference in these lists of names is a fair indication of the difficulty of getting reliable facts in any direction touching this matter. The intense excitement of the few survivors precludes accuracy and fullness in their explanations; they, in reality, know but very little about the affair. They hardly recall anything—they only know the boat collapsed, and they went into the river, and a number of days will pass before the number lost can be known, and the true cause or causes of the calamity made clear.

The reporter arrived at North McGregor about 11½, and immediately procured a skiff, and, in company with Matt Flannigan, of Dubuque, and three other parties, visited the wreck. Mr. Matt Flannigan went to the fated spot with the sad foreboding that Pat Flannigan, the fireman reported as killed, was his brother, but he had the satisfaction of learning later in the day that his brother was not on board at the time. The steamer Natrona, Captain J. J. McDonald—brother to the Captain of the ill-fated boat—had arrived from La Crosse, and the crew, together with a number of citizens from McGregor, were working to find the bodies supposed to have been carried down, and held by the debris of the demolished boat. The Natrona left La Crosse immediately on Friday afternoon on learning by telegraph of the explosion, and a number of friends of the men on the McDonald came down with her. Among these, two sisters of Dan. Hockery came down, but did not reach the side of their brother till he was dead.

When the explosion took place the boat was said by eye-witnesses to be moving at a high rate of speed, and had just reached a point nearly opposite the lower end of the transfer dock on the east side, and was about 350 feet from the shore.

THE COOK'S ACCOUNT.

Mr. Michael Doyle, steward, said he was sitting on the ice-box with "Penny" Rice, drinking his coffee, when, all of a sudden, he felt the box sink, and the next he thought of was the boards floating over his head. After the smoke and steam had cleared away he got on some boards, and was picked up.

THE FIRST PILOT'S ACCOUNT.

Mr. Volney A. Bigelow, first pilot, said he was in his berth asleep, and the first that awakened him was the water running into his berth. He got out and climbed on to his berth, and found he had been thrown out some ways into the river.

Quite a number of parties on shore were either looking toward the McDonald at the moment of explosion, or had their attention called to it by the noise, and describe it as being merely a terrible convulsion—a loud, hollow report, a lifting of the boat apparently out of the water; a rising up of a huge cloud of smoke and hissing steam, then settling back again, and clearing away, leaving nothing but a mass of floating rubbish. Not a sound arose over the ruins. The explosion, which had destroyed the boat as though a whirlpool had swallowed it up, had also stifled every voice among that large throng, so joyous but a moment before. Not a being living or dead was to be seen upon it. Those who were on shore saw one body fly through the air and strike on a raft tied to the McGregor landing, some 700 or 800 feet northwest, and saw, also, two or three bodies fall in the river about midway. The Alamakee, the ferry-boat, was passing by the side of the McDonald but a moment before the explosion, and Captain James Lawler of that boat had been talking with the engineer of the McDonald, but she had nearly reached her dock when the boiler exploded. Daniel Hockery was thrown into the air entirely over the smoke-stacks of the Alamakee, and he fell into the water near the island. He must have gone some 500 feet through the air, but he came out apparently only a little stunned for the moment. A man on the deck of the Alamakee was struck by a brick or piece of coal, and his leg swelled considerably from the blow. Two or three other parties were bruised a little on the deck of the ferry boat, but nothing hardly worth noticing. A huge mass of coal was thrown against the side of the Alamakee, just above the lower deck, and quite a hole made in her. Captain Lawler saw a yawl floating away from the wreck, and heroically he jumped into the river, swam to it, intending to try and save some of the wounded with it, but when he got hold of it he found a large hole had been made through the bottom and that it was entirely useless. His attempt to save the lives of others nearly cost him his own. He became chilled, and had to be rescued by the crew before he reached the boat again or he would have gone under.

The citizens of McGregor, both in the upper and lower towns, hurried to the wreck, and assisted the crew of the Alamakee in rescuing the floaters, and these, some of them burned and scalded fearfully, and bruised, and wounded, were taken by the Alamakee to South McGregor, and put in rooms most convenient, near the levee, and every possible aid furnished. A skiff was set off immediately to take the body from the raft, and the sight it presented, those who saw will never forget. Hardly enough of the form was left to tell what it was the body of, description in detail would be heart-sickening. This mangled mass was put into a compartment in the jail, and on Saturday morning it was deposited in a "stranger's grave" in the cemetery. That was the last resting-place of poor Jack Kelley.

After the reporter had examined the wreck, and learned all important facts touching the disaster, he returned to South McGregor. But one of the boilers, it appeared, had burst, and that had blown out from the east side. The boat appeared then to have careened over, and may have turned a complete summersault, a feat that the current would very likely assist it in doing. This is the more probable, as it now lies six rods down stream from the place where it was when the explosion occurred. The different portions of the boat are all jumbled together, rods and ropes and hammock interlaced, and everything either so broken or twisted as to be entirely unfit for further use. A more complete demolition cannot be imagined. Portions of the boiler were picked up over on the island.

But, to return to the sufferers. In the room formerly occupied as an office by the Hook and Ladder Company, in South McGregor, we found four fellows propped up on temporary hammocks. They presented a saddening sight. First on the right was Patrick Kelley, face, arm, and shoulders scalped and bruised, and his restless condition told his tale of suffering. Just beyond him was Charles Peterson, but he appeared to sleep, for all his injuries—well that he could. On the left were Jacob Polley and J. B. Morrison, both badly bruised and scalded, but hopes for their recovery are entertained. In another room lay the dead bodies of two—one was that of poor Hockery, who was thrown over the Alamakee. His body has been encoffined and two sisters had wept bitter tears over it. The other was the body of Charles Johnson. It was taken from the wreck about noon. An axe had to be used to cut away the wood that bound him down. His face and the upper part of his body was very deeply discolored—almost black. The work of hunting for the bodies was going on when our reporter left, and the Coroner and jury were also at work taking testimony at South McGregor.

OFFICERS OF THE BOAT.

The Captain of the wrecked McDonald, and also Henry Whittlemore, her fireman, were at Cincinnati when the boat left Rock Island, and Captain Pierson, of Rock Island, took her up, Robert Solomon, acting engineer.

The cause or causes of the disaster, it must be the work of those having the matter under investigation to determine. As a possible clue, we might here state, on good authority—without giving our authority—that the "doctor," or the pump by which the boilers were supplied with water, was out of order, and that they still kept on their way, repairing as they went, and when the "doctor" was repaired they could not determine by the gauges whether there was any water in the boiler or not.

Another theory which might very well supplant the one above, was very freely talked of, and that was that the McDonald was under an extraordinary head of steam. This fact was commented upon when the boat passed the bridge at Dubuque, and also when it passed South McGregor. The acting engineer declined being questioned by the Coroner, and secreted himself, but was found in the afternoon at North McGregor by the Deputy Sheriff. His attempts to evade the Coroner are not construed in his favor; and Captain Pierson, who went home to Rock Island on the Lake Superior, will, no doubt, be able to assist the acting engineer in satisfying to some degree the anxiety of the public mind on this subject.

The McDonald was a new boat, a stern wheeler, and one of the best approved. The cause of her untimely destruction, as before inferred, may yet be made clear. Meanwhile the reporter leaves the subject.

A MARSEILLES TRAGEDY.

Horrible Murder—The Victim's Limbs Sawed from His Trunk—Two Death Sentences.

Paris (May 29) Correspondence of the London Times.

The trial of Toledano, Sitbon, and Nissim, for murder, which has been concluded at Marseilles, and which has resulted in the condemnation of the two former to death and of the latter to the galleys for life, has created an intense excitement in that city, not merely from the social position of the authors of the crime, but from the deeply-tragical character of the circumstances by which it was surrounded.

Toledano, Sitbon, and Grego were three Tunisian merchants, resident at Marseilles, and belonging to that nondescript Christian race which inhabits the shores of the Levant, talks *lingua Franca*, and does so much in the matter of money-making. Grego, the murdered man, represented the house of Samama, of Tunis. He was 25 years of age. Toledano, the principal instigator of the crime, was a young man of only 20, of good appearance and address, and spoke French well, but with a slight Spanish accent. During the war, he made sundry attempts, which failed, to become a contractor for the supply of Chassepots to the French. Had he succeeded in making his fortune then, Grego would probably be alive now. Sitbon was a needy merchant, without credit, also quite a youth, and who was jealous of the more fortunate Grego. Nissim, formerly the servant of Toledano's uncle, was a man of brutal and violent passions, and, as the result proved, was ready to commit any crime for the sake of money. Grego, without having a fortune of his own, was often in possession of large sums belonging to his employers, and it was the knowledge of this fact which led his two friends to determine upon his death. The idea seemed to develop itself gradually in their minds; it became the subject of their constant conversations, and they discussed it for weeks beforehand down to its minutest detail. So taken up did they seem with the prospect of founding a great commercial establishment, and so familiar did they become with the plan by which this desirable end was to be achieved, that they ceased to feel any remorse or apprehension in regard to it. They only differed as to the way in which their diabolical designs might best be carried out. First they thought of taking a quiet moonlight walk with their friend Grego on the Prado, murdering him in some obscure corner, and throwing him into the sea, but they were afraid of coast guardsmen discovering them in their rounds. Then they thought of hiring a garden, deluding their friend into it, murdering and burying him, but they could only find one suitable garden, and the proprietor was connected with the police; so this plan seemed hazardous. They ultimately decided on hiring a warehouse, inveighing Grego into it, and assassinating him. They found one which was exactly suitable, in the Rue des Tonneliers. The street is a very silent and deserted one; the house in question was isolated, so that the cries of the victim were not likely to be audible to the neighbors. The house was hired in the name of Sitbon & Co. It was Toledano who suggested, with horrible irony, the word "Co." as a means of inspiring confidence. The method of the murder was now to be decided upon. It appeared that the three assassins were as careful and elaborate in these discussions as if they were a Board of Directors of a Limited Company. They actually held meetings for several successive days on the subject. The mode finally decided on was strangulation, with simultaneous blows with a life-preserver on the head. Each man's part was carefully told off to him. Grego was to be invited to the house on a pleasure party; Nissim was to throw the rope round his neck; Toledano was to strike him on the head with the life-preserver; Sitbon was to keep an eye on the street, and lend a helping hand if necessary. This programme was punctually carried out. Toledano and Sitbon bought successively a hempen rope, a silk cord, a whistle to give signals, and candles. Rendezvous was given for Tuesday, the 16th of January last, at the Cafe, on the Place of the Palais de Justice. Toledano arrived the first, Grego the second, Sitbon the last. Nissim was waiting for them in the Rue des Tonneliers. There is something appalling in the thought of that walk, and the cold-blooded deliberation with which these two respectable young Marseilles merchants were luring their old friend and companion to the fearful fate that was awaiting him. They arrive, and Nissim explains the silence of the house by saying that the rest of the guests are at the back of the warehouse. They enter the dimly-lighted, unoccupied rooms. Grego is without a suspicion, when suddenly Nissim seizes him by the throat. At the same moment Sitbon throws the rope around his neck, and Toledano smashes in his head with a life-preserver. The victim never makes a sound. A few dull, heavy sounds, and all is over. They now take his watch and the keys of his safe, and then, locking the door of the house, they go to the house of Sitbon, in order to remove the blood stains, with which they are covered. They then quietly go to Grego's house, plunder his safe, which, to their disappointment, they find contains only £2,000, which they go to divide at Toledano's, this latter keeping the lion's share for himself. At this moment Sitbon discovers that he is wearing, by mistake, Grego's hat. By this time it is 10 o'clock in the evening; nevertheless he goes and buys a hat, and then, in order not to excite suspicions, he calmly smokes his cigar and plays his usual game of billiards. Next morning he pays a check for 232 francs, which has been protested, explaining to his surprised creditor that he is able to do so in consequence of some debts having been paid to him. During this day the assassins consult what to do with the body, which is still lying locked up in the house in the Rue des Tonneliers. They decide to put it into a trunk and to throw it into the sea. The largest procurable trunk is purchased, and Nissim, who has charge of it, leaves it in the street at the door of a butcher, whom he asks to look after it till his return. A passer-by, an acquaintance of the butcher, is struck with the size of the trunk, and in reply to his inquiries, receives the explanations of the butcher in regard to it. In the afternoon Nissim drives in a carriage, in which are Toledano and Sitbon, and picks up the trunk. Meantime they have ordered a sack, to be made expressly to receive the body. They put the body in the sack, and the whole into the trunk, but the corpse, now stiffened, is too long for the trunk. Toledano and Sitbon are obliged, therefore, to go and borrow a saw, with which they saw off the legs. They now empty a bottle of eau de Cologne into the trunk over the body, and lock it up. Nissim goes and finds a carter to transport the trunk to the Quai, where Toledano borrows a boat from a Greek Captain. They put the trunk into the boat, and send the boy in charge to buy cigars; while he is gone Toledano and Sitbon shove off. When they had got a sufficient offing they throw the trunk overboard. To their horror and dismay they have forgotten to weight it, and it swims. They now try to get it back into the boat. In doing so they break a hinge, and finally are unable to succeed. In desperation they let it fall back into the water, and watch it some time with anxious dread, hoping that it may sink, but night comes on, and they return, feeling sure that before morning it will have disappeared; but in the morning it is discovered by some fishermen, who open it and bring the body ashore, where it is exposed in the Morgue. That morning the town is alive with the news, and, according to an old custom, the criers proclaim it in the streets. Sitbon, in a panic, listens to the horrible words, and, without a moment's hesitation, takes flight to England, where, it seems, he was beginning to establish himself in business. Toledano, on the other hand, with more nerve, goes as usual to the Bourse and other haunts, and is full of speculation with his friends in regard to the murder. But he forgot how many witnesses there were to rise up against him when once the police got upon the track, for during the three days the assassins had hired a shop, bought a hempen cord, a silk cord, a whistle, a hat, a trunk, had a sack made, put the trunk at the butcher's, taken a carriage, hired a cart, borrowed a saw, and borrowed a boat. Here were fourteen or fifteen witnesses at once. The man who had seen the trunk at the butcher's had been struck by its size, went to see the body at the Morgue, and recognized the trunk there as the one the butcher had told him had been left in his charge by Nissim. The clue thus obtained, the rest was easy, and on the 19th Toledano and Nissim were arrested, and Sitbon was claimed and sent over under the Extradition law. In Court they displayed the most reckless and hardened conduct, not attempting to deny the main facts—indeed, the above details are taken chiefly from their own depositions—but endeavoring to throw on each other the blame of being the instigators and of having used violence. Meantime, as the horrible details transpired, they produced various tragical consequences. Toledano's own servant, having had to give evidence in regard to the blood-stains he observed on his master's trousers, and the suspicions they excited in his mind, became so distressed by the idea that his evidence would be fatal to his master, that he went home and committed suicide by cutting his throat. The mother of Toledano and his aunt, Mme. Semela, overwhelmed by the anguish of the exposure, have both lost their reason, and one is in confinement. The father is not expected to live. They were present during the trial, and it would appear that the most heart-rending scenes were witnessed. Notwithstanding the apparent audacity and indifference of the murderers on their trial, when sentence of death was pronounced on Toledano he fainted, and had to be carried from the Court on a stretcher. Nissim, although not condemned, also fainted. Sitbon, condemned to death, showed more courage; though now it is reported that Toledano, in the belief that his sentence will not be executed, has recovered some of his former assurance.

DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

A Faithless Wife Killed.

From the New York Sun, June 14.

Yesterday morning at 11½ o'clock, Officer Edward [illegible] Kennedy while at Third avenue and Twelfth street, was accosted by a gentleman who had jumped from a Third avenue car, and who in an excited manner told him that a woman had just been shot at Fifteenth street and First avenue. The officer ran down to First avenue, and found a woman lying on the sidewalk with blood flowing copiously from a wound in her neck. She was dead. A large and excited crowd had gathered, in the midst of which was a man gesticulating wildly. In his hand he grasped a single-barrelled pistol. He was the murderer. The crowd was clamoring loudly for lynch law, many were in favor of hanging him to a lamp-post, and it required the utmost exertions of the officer to rescue him from the mob.

The prisoner was taken to the Fifth Street Police Station, followed by the crowd, which at this time, numbered not less than 5,000 persons. The prisoner described himself as Emil Andre, a Frenchman, 40 years old, and a laborer on the Erie Railway.

Two years ago Andre came to New York from Saarbruck, bringing his wife, Leonie Pierre Andre, and their two children, aged respectively two and six years. Their reason for emigrating to this country was the occupancy of their native city by the Prussians.

Andre was the possessor of two houses and lots in Saarbruck, and, before the war, managed to maintain his family without difficulty. When the Prussian troops were quartered in Saarbruck they took possession of his houses, and then, finding it difficult to make a living, he emigrated. Shortly after arrival in this city he encountered Lucien A. Tartiere, a Frenchman, with whom he had an acquaintance in France, and who had preceded him to this country about one year.

Andre went to live with his family, at 422 East Fifteenth street, and while there Tartiere was an every-day visitor at his house. Not being able to obtain work at his business, which was that of a stone-mason, by the advice of Tartiere, he went to work burning charcoal in the interior of the State. Tartiere was a brick-maker, and, being also out of employment, went to Chicago to look for work. While there he addressed several letters to Andre and his wife, in which he professed the utmost friendship. While Tartiere was in Chicago Andre gave up the charcoal business, and went to work as a laborer on the Erie Railway. About the latter part of last March he was attacked with small-pox, and was taken to the hospital on Blackwell's Island, where he remained one month. While Andre was an inmate of the hospital Tartiere returned from Chicago, and immediately sought Andre and his wife. When he was informed that Andre was in the hospital he wrote him a letter of condolence and sent him a pipe and some tobacco. This letter was written on the first of April, and in it he spoke of the sending of the pipe and tobacco as an April fool gift.

When Andre had recovered he went to the house in which he had left his wife and children. To his astonishment he learned that they had vacated the premises about two weeks before. He learned that his wife was living with Tartiere at 339 East Twenty-first street, and that they represented themselves as husband and wife. Overcome with grief, Andre sought his wife at her residence, and implored her to return to him, if not for his sake, for the sake of their children. Instead of doing as he requested, she and Tartiere rudely ejected him from the house, and forbade him ever entering it again.

Almost broken-hearted he applied to J. B. Liechty, an Alsatian French lawyer, at 219 Sixth street, for advice, and that gentleman told him to write an appeal to his wife. To one of his letters he received the following answer:

NEW YORK, June 8, 1872.

MR. ANDRE: I cannot understand how the least idea remains in your breast that I can ever be reconciled to you. How can you expect it after the barbarous treatment that you have compelled me to endure in silence for the last ten years. You had better call on some one for that mild counsel and advice of which you stand in need. I received a note to-day from you through your lawyer, the first I have heard of you since I left Fifteenth-st. I do not wish to cause any scandal, but if you persist in annoying me I shall be compelled to take you before a Justice, which is something I shall exceedingly regret.

LEONIE PIERRE.

The following day Andre addressed another letter to his wife, and received the following reply:

MONSIEUR EMIL ANDRE: After the enormous bad conduct you have exhibited toward me, there remains but one thing for me to do. This I will do for the sake of our children, whose happiness I look to more than my own. You cannot expect me to return to you. If I did return you might kill or assassinate me, as you have often threatened and even attempted to do many times before. I now, by the advice of my lawyer, propose that we enter into a contract by which we agree to a separation, and by which contract neither will have any claim on the other. This proceeding will save expense as well as scandal. If you refuse to accede to this proposition, I notify you that I intend to procure justice at the hands of the law immediately.

LEONIE PIERRE.

This proposition of his wife was favorably received by Andre. He visited his lawyer and had a paper drawn up consenting to a separation between himself and wife. This paper he signed. Then calling at her residence to obtain her signature, he learned that his wife had taken her children and gone on a visit to the house of Mrs. Emma Vacher, at No. 415 East Fifteenth street. Thither he followed her, arriving there about 11 o'clock.

He found her there, and, producing the deed of separation, asked her to go with him to the French Consul and sign it. She took the document, and, after reading it, returned it to him, saying, "This is not worth the paper it is written on," and flatly refused either to sign the document or to accompany him. This enraged Andre, who threatened to shoot her if she did not accompany him to the Consul. The woman became alarmed and ran from the house shrieking. Andre followed in pursuit, and overtook her at First avenue and Fifteenth street. He then grasped her by the shoulder, and placing the pistol close against her neck on the right side, fired. The woman sank a corpse at his feet.

On the person of the prisoner were found the paper which he had wished his wife to sign, also a number of letters from Tartiere while the latter was in Chicago. A card photograph of his wife and himself and one of their children, and a portrait of his wife which was taken in France, a package of powder, a quantity of bullets, and percussion caps.

After Andre had been committed to a cell, he addressed the following note to Mr. Francis Douaneau, a designer, at 199 Grand street, and requested Sergeant Cass to have it forwarded for him:

FRIEND DOUANEAU: You know of my wife's bad conduct. I have killed her on account of her conduct alone. I beg you to serve my children in the best manner you can, and this will be by sending them to France.

EMIL ANDRE.

By the courtesy of Captain Walsh the reporter visited Andre in his cell. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, rather stout built. His countenance is unprepossessing and much pitted with the marks of his recent affliction. He seemed to be suffering from an intense nervous excitement, and Captain Walsh, fearful that he might do himself injury, had stationed a policeman in front of his cell, with instructions to keep a strict watch on his movements. In a conversation in French with the reporter, Andre told the following story:

"I was married to Leonie Pierre 10 years ago in Saarbruck, France. We have two children, one 8 and the other 10 years old. Tartierre, who is the cause of our estrangement, professed great friendship for me and my wife, and believing in his professions I placed implicit confidence in him. In fact, I regarded him as my brother. But he proved a scoundrel, and took my wife and my two darling children, whom I adored, from me while I was lying sick with small-pox in the hospital. I tried to reconcile her, and told her that if she would only return I would for the sake of the children overlook her bad conduct and forget the past. Tartierre always managed to be present when I was speaking to my wife, and he had obtained such an influence over her that she treated me with scorn. I finally, at her suggestion, had a separation drawn up by a lawyer, and took it to her this morning, determined that I would kill her if she refused to sign the document. I killed her on account of her bad conduct, and because I could not stand the disgrace she had entailed on my poor innocent children."

The body of the woman was sent to the Morgue, and Coroner Herrman will investigate the facts.

The Coral Trade.

We find the following interesting facts concerning the traffic in coral in the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

"Coral is found in more or less abundance along the coasts of the Regency of Tunis, Algeria, and the Mediterranean shores of Morocco, as well as in the neighborhood of Sardinia, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa, and the coasts of Catalonia and Provence. Between Bona and Biserta there are certain banks rich in the product, which are regularly frequented by the coral boats. There are also many other banks well known to the fishermen at from fifteen to twenty miles from the mainland, but those furnishing the best quality of coral are off the island of Galita. It grows on rocks embedded in the mud, and never on those lying on sandy and clear bottoms. The coral found on the Barbary coasts is principally red, but black and white, as well as the much-prized pink, also exist. The latter kind is most frequently obtained on the Galita and Fratelli rock banks. The price of coral varies from 14s to £1 11s. the pound; but the light pink or rose-colored coral, being extremely scarce and in good demand, is often sold for fifty times its weight in gold. Coral is chiefly worked into articles of jewelry and beads at Torre del Greco, Leghorn, and Genoa. Formerly Marseilles was a centre for its manufacture, but now not four hund[illegible] more than three hundred or [illegible] workmen are employed on it [illegible] small [illegible]. Europe takes comparatively a [illegible] share of the yearly supply of coral, Africa, the South American States, the interior of [illegible], the East Indies, China, and Japan being the best markets for it. The dredge by which coral is collected is formed of two pieces of olive wood, each about six and one-half feet long, firmly nailed and lashed together crosswise, a weight, generally a stone of fifteen pounds or twenty pounds, being attached to the point of juncture. The crosswoods are suspended with a kind of net made of hempen ropes, apparently unravelled, and forming bunches resembling ship swabs. From sixteen to twenty of these nets hang round the woodwork, four or five others being attached to a long rope trailing from the centre weight, while a third rope with nets is fixed to one of the extremities of the cross. The tow-line is tied to the centre of the dredge, which is dragged along the bottom of the sea, the boat being either under oars or sail. When the dredge is felt to have become fixed to a rock, the boat is brought immediately over the spot, and the dredge is hauled up to a certain height, by hand in the small, and by capstan on the large craft, and then allowed to fall again on the rock, and so on until it is perceived that the nets and cordage have lost their hold, when the whole apparatus is drawn on board and cleared of whatever pieces of coral may have been broken off the rock and become entangled in it."

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

John Wilson, who formerly published a paper in Geneva, died last week, aged 71.

—The City Marshal of Geneseo undertook to impound a lot of cows. The women of the village rallied, however, and impounded him—with mops and brooms.

—Charles Voris (Democrat), of Shelby County, having served two terms in the House, is now a candidate for the Senate.

—The Marion County Democrats have nominated N. B. Morrison, for Representative, Samuel R. Carrigan, for Circuit Clerk, H. Hall, for Sheriff.

—The Effingham County Republicans have nominated Benson Wood, for Representative, John C. White, for County Attorney, Thos. J. Downs for Circuit Clerk, and Adam Walker, for Sheriff.

—In St. Clair County the following Republicans have been named for the Legislature: H. H. Simmons, editor of the Lebanon *Journal*; J. M. Whitaker, of Summerfield; Luke B. Hite and Thomas Winstanley, of East St. Louis.

—The Forty-fifth District Democratic Convention, at Robinson, on the 8th, was inharmonious. The majority nominated the present incumbent for State Senator, Mr. Edwin Harlan; and for Representatives, Messrs. Fleming and Fletcher. The bolters put up Fuller Nye for the Senate, and Joseph A. Howe for Representative, and adjourned to the last Saturday in July at Casey.

—In the Ninth Legislative District (Winnebago and Boone Counties) the Republicans will nominate a full ticket of three Representatives, believing they can elect all, despite the minority plan.

—During the terrible thunder storm of last Wednesday night, Rockford had two fires, one caused by lightning stroke and the other by an incendiary, and the east side of Main street, just north of Kent's bridge, caved in to a width of eight feet.

—Dr. N. R. Casey was re elected Mayor of Mound City, a few days ago, for the thirteenth time.

—Elgin people have held a meeting to protest against the desecration of the Sabbath, by pic-nics from Chicago. The call was consequent upon the Turner pic-nic held in Pratt's Park on Sunday a week ago.

—The Gilman *Star* inquires concerning the truth of a rumor circulating in that community that John Seboski, the temperance lecturer, has died suddenly in one of the Southern Illinois counties.

WISCONSIN.

The Beaver Dam *Citizen* reports several cases of cattle being killed by eating too much clover.

—The Waupun *Leader* says wheat, in that section bids fair to be a much better crop than has been raised for several years past.

—Senator Carpenter writes to his law partner in Milwaukee that he will not be at home before the 1st of July.

—Geo. L. Dunlap is having a yacht built at Green Bay, which he designs taking to Quebec.

—The Beef Slough Company has in its booms nearly 100,000,000 feet of logs, which are being rafted out at the rate of about eighteen strings a day, giving employment to over a hundred men, and yet the business is but in its infancy.

IOWA.

Most of the Iowa editors, and their wives, are now at Salt Lake, on an excursion.

—The St. Elmo Hotel property, at Sioux City, was bid in by J. H. Bolton, for $7,500, at Sheriff sale, last week.

—At the Republican primary election in Marshalltown, J. H. Bradley had all the votes (1,809) for Circuit Judge.

—The transfers at Council Bluffs, last week, included $2,500,000 worth of Alaska seal skins for the East.

—Pottawatomie County (Council Bluffs) will be better supplied with iron bridges, before winter comes again, than any other county in Western Iowa.

—The wife of the Rt. Rev. Bishop Lee, of Davenport, whose sad railroad injury occurred more than five months ago, rode out last Friday for the first time since her return from Burlington. She has been presented with a fine horse and carriage.

—The American Association for the Advancement of Science have accepted the invitation of the Iowa Institute of Science and Arts to hold their next annual meeting in Dubuque, in August next.

INDIANA.

General N. P. Banks, in a letter, predicts that Fort Wayne is to be a great railroad centre.

—The Michigan City *Enterprise*, speaking of the enlargement of the Michigan Central shops in that place, at a cost of $30,000, says the advantage will be equivalent to having a new and first-class rail road brought in.

—In September, by decision of the Supreme Court and by agreement of parties, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago Railroad will pass under the management of the Michigan Central, and become first-class.

—The Very Rev. W. Corby, President of Notre Dame University, was last week the recipient of an elegant carriage, presented by students.

—Robert J. Montgomery, contractor on the Muncie, Lafayette & Bloomington Railroad, was arrested in Indianapolis, last Friday, for drawing pay for work and not doing it.

—Daggett & Co., of Indianapolis, discover that their late book-keeper, John R. Gibson, has got into them $5,000, by systematic overdrafts.

—A party of men made a raid upon the dens of prostitution in Plymouth, Friday night, and demolished six of them, turning the occupants into the streets. In some cases they seized and cowhided men found in the houses.

MICHIGAN.

Real estate transactions at Grand Rapids, last week, aggregated $135,398.

—At Ludington, four new saw mills (one of them to cost $110,000 and be the largest in the State), are building, which, when completed, will make the total lumber product 800,000 feet per day. The mills there now, and other interests, give employment to about 750 men.

—General Charles O. Loomis, of the famous Coldwater (Mich.) Artillery, who was two months ago taken to the National Soldiers' Asylum, at Milwaukee, in hopes that treatment and other scenes might be effectual in restoring him to health, is reported to be past hope of recovery.

—General Casement gives assurance that the Canada Southern Railroad will be pushed ahead with all possible despatch, including the building of the bridge over Detroit River at Monroe, so that by January of next year trains will be running thereon.

MINNESOTA.

William Richardson, of Winona, who had aroused the anger of his fine stallion, was last Thursday afternoon, attacked by the horse, who bit his left arm so savagely that amputation was necessary. The horse, before this, had always been kind.

—The Winona *Republican* says:

"The prolific character of the wheat crop, this year, is shown by a sample from the field of Mr. A. Lawton, of Pleasant Hill. The specimen in question embraces twenty stalks raised from one kernel. It was sown during the last week in April, and is from eight to sixteen inches in height."

—The St. Cloud bridge is now completed, and cars run into the city.

—The Universalist State Convention at Mankato, last week, withdrew its fellowship from the Rev. Herman Bisbee, of Minneapolis, for heresy; whereupon the Rev. Mr. Haskell, of Stillwater, demanded his letter from the Illinois Convention, as his views were similar to Mr. Bisbee's. His request was granted.

—Adolph Durber, a young lawyer, has left St. Paul, and it now appears that the honor of his acquaintance cost several gentlemen about $2,000.

MISSOURI.

The proprietors of the St. Louis *Times* have purchased, for $10,000, a lot at the corner of Fifth and Olive streets for their new *Times* Building.

—D. K. Garrison has been engaged the past two months in preparing plans for blast furnaces at South St. Louis of the largest dimensions, and one of them will be ready to "blow in" next February.

—The total taxable wealth of Missouri, according to the assessment of 1872, is $568,165,502, an increase of over $63,899,617 over 1871.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* denies that there is any warfare between the Northern and Northwestern lines of steamboats, because the two are bound, by a legal agreement, to run amicably and equally for five years, two of which are yet to elapse, under a forfeiture of $50,000, by the party infringing the contract.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., June 16.—DOWN—Props Oswegatchie, Rocket, Tweed, Pacific; barks Sweden, London; schrs Golden Rule, E. Fitzgerald, George Holt, Harvest Home.

UP—Props Mohawk, St. Louis, Cuba, City of Detroit and barge.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., June 17.—Evening—UP—Barks City of Buffalo, Arabia, Nichols; schrs Exile, Hubbard, Morning Light, Galliata, Raleigh.

DOWN—Barks Theo. Street, Burnside; brig Monitor.

WIND—Southeast.

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—Beeves dull. Sales 2,300. Extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, 7½@8c; fair to good, 6@7c; common, 5@5½c. Sheep—Fair demand. Sales 12,000 at 5½@6½c. Hogs—Dull. Sales 3,700 at $5.50@6.00. Latter for prime corn fed.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Financial affairs are quiet.

Money easy at 4@6 per cent.

Gold dull and steady at 113@114. Carrying rates 2 per cent to flat. Clearings, $43,800,000. Treasury disbursements, $322,000.

Governments and State bonds dull and steady.

Stocks dull and lower. Quicksilver fell 2 per cent, and Erie ½ per cent. Other shares declined ½@¼ per cent. The market closed strong on Vanderbilt stocks, and weak and irregular on others.

Sterling, 109½.

Governments:

Coups. '81	120⅜	Coups. '67	117⅛
Coups. '62	114⅜	Coups. '68	117⅝
Coups. '64	114⅜	10-40s	111⅝
Coups. '65	115	Currency 6s	114⅞
Coups. '65 (new)	116⅜	New 5s	113

State bonds:

Missouris	97	Old Virginias	46
Old Tennessees	75½	Old N. Carolinas	32
New Tennessees	73	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	50		

Stocks closed:

Canton	97½	St. Paul	53⅞
W. U. Tel	75⅛	St. Paul preferred	77
Quicksilver	37½	Wabash	75⅜
Adams Express	97	Wabash preferred	85
Wells & Fargo	89½	Fort Wayne	93
Am. M. U. (ex-div.)	74	Terre Haute	20
United States Ex.	87	Terre Haute pref'd	42
Pacific Mail	68¼	Chicago & Alton	115
New York Central	97	C. & A. preferred	117
N. Y. C. scrip	97	O. & M.	44⅜
Erie	57⅞	C., C. & C.	89¼
Erie preferred	80	C. B & Q	129
Harlem	120	Lake Shore	95⅜
Harlem preferred	130	Indiana Central	84½
Michigan Central	119¼	Illinois Central	138
Pittsburgh	91	Union Pacific stocks	37⅞
Northwestern	70⅝	Union Pacific bonds	95¼
N. W. pfd (ex-div.)	90	Cent. Pacific bonds	104½
Rock Island	109⅞	Del. Lack & West'n	107½
New Jersey Central	109⅞	B., H. & Erie	7⅝

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, June 17—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 28s@28s 6d; winter, 12s 8d; spring, 12s@12s 4d; white, 12s 6d@12s 9d. Corn, 27s 3d. Pork, 49s. Lard, 39s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 17—1 p. m.—Breadstuffs dull and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, June 17—2:30 p.m.—Lard, 40s. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, June 17—5 p. m.—Consols for money, 92½; consols for account, 92½; bonds of '62, 91; bonds of '65, 92; bonds of '67, 91½; 10-40s, 89½.

PARIS, June 17.—Rentes, 54f 60c.

LIVERPOOL, June 17—Evening.—Cotton dull. Middling uplands, 11½d; Orleans, 11½@11½d. Sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales. California white wheat, 12s 6d@12s 9d; No. 1 spring, 12s 4d; No. 2, 12s; red winter wheat, 12s 8d. Flour, 28s@28s 6d. Corn, new, 27s. Pork, 49s. Lard, 40s. Cheese, 61s 6d.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Total beeves for the week ending to-day, 8,950, against 9,000 the previous week. For the present market, 195 cars at Communipaw, 131 at One Hundredth street, and 60 in Weehawken. Trade good for fat cattle, while this went slow and hard. The market is poor for Texans, some of which still hold. Prices about as Friday, or, an average of ½c better than last Monday. Some choice lots went ½c better. Range, 10½c for poor Texans to 11½c for good long horns; 12@13c for ordinary to good natives, with prime at 13½c, and a few extras at 14c, the whole averaging close to 12½c, and rising. 1,000 Texans were received during the week. Kentucky begins to send in again. Sales, 3 cars Cherokees, 5½ cwt, 11½c, 58 lbs per cwt; 4 cars Illinois, strong 8 cwt, 13@14c; 4 cars prime Ohio, 8½ cwt, at 13½@14c; 7 cars Texans, 6½ cwt, 11½c, 56 lbs per cwt; 6 cars Kentucky, 9 cwt fat, 13@13½c, 8 cars Texans, 5½ cwt 11c.

Sheep—Total 21,800 against 20,500 last week. On sale to-day, 1,100. Market extremely dull for sheep, at 5½@6½c, only extras reaching 7c. Lambs are lower, at 8½@11c for Western, and 10@12½c for Jersey, one small lot of 65 lbs very prime selling at 13c; 60 Pennsylvania of 81 lbs at 12c; a lot of Kentucky, 60 lbs, at 10c; 190 Ohio, 40 lbs, 8½c; car coarse Indiana, 106 lbs, 5½c; car 90 lbs Ohio, 6½c.

Hogs—For the week 37,960, against 44,100 the previous week. For the present market, 109 cars, all to be killed before selling. Dressed, 5½@5¾c; market pigs, 5½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 17.—No change has taken place in domestic markets. Printing cloths remain in every respect the same as formerly reported, with a dull trade doing in them. No alteration has taken place in brown and bleached sheetings, which are quoted as firm. No large orders in woollens have as yet taken place for the fall. In flannels, favorable orders have been received by most of the large agents. Very few transactions have taken place to test the values of different kinds of dry goods with a view to fall prices.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, June 17.—Cotton less active; middling upland, 26½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; receipts 19,000 brls: superfine Western and State, $5.95@6.50; common to good extra, $6.75@7.35; good to choice do, $7.40@8.30. White wheat Western extra, $8.20@9.75; St. Louis, $8.60@12.50. Rye flour dull at $4.50@5.25. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat firm; receipts, 46,000 bu; No. 2 Milwaukee afloat, $1.72; winter red Western, $1.88@1.93; amber Western, $2.00@2.03; white, $2.00@2.10. Rye heavy; Western afloat, 90c. Barley dull; Canada West, $1.09. Malt rather more active; two-rowed State, $1.05@1.15. Corn in good demand; receipts, 227,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 63½@65c; sail, 67@68½c, latter for very choice; yellow Western, 70c. Oats a shade firmer; receipts, 49,000 bu; Western in store and afloat, 50@51½c; Ohio, 51@53c.

EGGS—Quiet; Western, 13½@15c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 16@19c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 8¾@9c; Cuba, 8¾@9½c. Molasses quiet and steady. Rice firm, at 8½@9½c.

TURPENTINE—Dull, at 54c.

Stock of grain in warehouse:

Wheat	475,000
Corn	470,000
Oats	808,000
Rye	287,000
Barley	54,000
Malt	89,000
Peas	37,000

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; new mess, $13.40@13.45; new prime mess, $12.75. Beef quiet; mess, $7.50@9.50; extra, $10.00@12.00; hams dull, $23.00@26.00; tierce nominal; prime mess, $14.00@17.00; India mess, $17.00@19.00. Cut meats quiet. Shoulders, 4¾@5½c; hams, 9@11c; middles quiet; long clear, 7¾@8c; short clear, 7¾c; short rib, 7¾c. Lard, No. 1 to prime steam, 8¾@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Quiet; new, 10@14c.

WHISKEY—Quiet; buyers at 87½c; sellers at 88c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour very dull; superfine, $6.00@6.50; extra, $7.00@7.75; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $8.50@9.25. Wheat dull; State and Western red, $2.10; amber, $2.15; white, $2.15@2.20. Rye, State lower at 95c. Corn dull; yellow, 69c; mixed Western, 65@66c. Oats dull and weak; Western white, 50@51c; mixed, 49c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 92c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red, $2.00@2.10. Corn firm; mixed Western in elevator, 67c. Oats dull; mixed Western, 48@49c. Rye firm at 95c@$1.05.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; bulk shoulders, 5c; sides, 6½c; clear rib, 7c asked; 6¾@6½c bid. Bacon shoulders, 6¼@6c; sides, 7¾@7½c; clear rib, 7¾@8c. Sugar cured hams steady at 13@13½c. Lard, 9c.

WHISKEY—Dull at 89@92c.

NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, June 17.—BREADSTUFFS.—Flour dull; jobbing; XX, $7.25; good XXX, ble, $8.50; choice XXX, $9.50. Corn quiet; mixed, 67c; yellow, 67@68c; white, 73@75c. Oats firm at 51@53c.

HAY—Firm; prime, $30.00; choice, $34.00.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $12.75@13.00. Bacon scarce and firm, at 5½c, 6c, 7½c, 7¾@8c; choice sugar cured hams, 12½@13c. Lard dull and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Sugar fair at 8½c; good fair, 8¾c; prime, 9½c. Molasses dull; thin inferior, 35@38c. Coffee, good jobbing demand; fair, 18@18½c; good, 18½@19½c; prime, 14½c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 25¼; sight, ¼ premium; gold, 113¾.

COTTON—At standstill; sales 50 bales nominally good; ordinary, 22½c; low middlings, 24c; middlings, 25c. Receipts, 268 bales; exports, Havre, 3,159 bales; Liverpool, 1,685 bales; Mobile, 3 bales; stock, 32,290 bales.

WHISKEY—Dull at 87@89c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, June 17.—BREADSTUFFS.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; amber, Michigan, $1.80½; No. 2 red, $1.77. Corn quiet; high mixed, 52c; low do, 51@51½c; Michigan, 51½c; white, 57c; no grade, 45c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 38@38½c; Michigan, 39c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; to Buffalo, 3½c; Oswego, 7½@8½c; Kingston, 8c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, June 17.—BREADSTUFFS.—Flour dull and lower; family, $8.25@8.50. Wheat dull and unsettled; red, $1.85@1.88. Corn quiet, at 51@52c. Oats steady at 40@44c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; regular held $12.25. Lard dull at 8½c, 8¾c, and 9c asked. Bulk meats in light demand, but held firmly at 4½c, 6c, and 6½c. Bacon quiet and firm at 5½c, 7½c, and 7¾c.

HOGS—Dull and drooping at $3.75@4.10.

WHISKEY—Dull at 88c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, June 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour weak, dull, and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 1 red, $1.88; No. 2, $1.78. Corn dull and a shade lower at 51c. Oats in fair demand, but lower, at 39c.

PETROLEUM—Steady, firm, and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, June 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.87; No. 1, $1.84. Corn dull and lower at 50@51c. Oats in good demand at 37c for State; 40c for white.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, June 17.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; low middling, 24c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; superfine, $6.50@7.50; family, $8.00@9.50.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, June 17.—COTTON—Dull; low middling nominally 24½c; no sales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm for choice; low grades unsalable. Corn meal higher, $3.30@3.35. Corn dull and lower at 62½@65c.

HAY—Prairie, $20.00; mixed and Timothy, $28.00@30.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon in fair demand and higher. Shoulders, 5½c. Clear sides, 7½@7¾c. Lard quiet and weak, at 9@10½c. Pork dull and unchanged, at $13.25.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, June 17.—TOBACCO—Sales, 149 hhds. Market very active and firm. Lugs, $9@9½c.

PROVISIONS—In limited demand. Round lots mess pork held at $12.00. Bacon shoulders, 5½c; clear ribs, 7½c; clear sides, 7¾c packed. Bulk shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 6½@6¾c; clear sides, 6¾@6½c loose. Sugar cured hams, 11½@12c; plain, 10½c. Lard, 9@10c for strictly choice. Orders are filled at ½@½c advance on above quotations.

WHISKEY—Dull at 88c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS June 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet, weak and unchanged. Wheat flat and nothing doing. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 46½c. Oats dull and unsettled; low mixed on track, 34c. Rye dull; low prime, 74c.

WHISKEY—No sales.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $12.00. Bacon quiet, cash lots, shoulders sold at 5½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear sides, 7¾c; order lots ½c higher. Lard dull and unchanged.

HOGS—Lower at $3.40@4.00.

CATTLE—Steady at 3½@6½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, June 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.44½; No. 2, $1.41½. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 33c. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed, 44½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 70c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2, 58c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 7½c; Oswego, 13c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, June 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Market generally dull. No. 2 Milwaukee Club wheat held at $1.55. Sales of 16,000 bu Western corn at 53c. Oats held at 44c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—At 14½c for corn to New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.
From the Hippotheatron Buildings, Fourteenth-st., opposite the Academy of Music, New York.
L. B. LENT .... Director

West Side, last three days, June 18, 19 and 20.
Corner of Madison and Elizabeth-sts. Exhibitions afternoon and evening.
Admission, 50c.; children under 10 years, 25c.
For the accommodation of families tickets will be sold at STREHL'S DRUG STORE, 50 West Madison-st., corner of Clinton.
The five best riders in America, and the most complete Circus Troupe in the World.

NIXON'S CIRCUS.
Clinton-st., near Washington.
MONDAY, JUNE 17, AND DURING THE WEEK,
CINDERELLA!
Afternoons only.
BY 75 BEAUTIFUL CHILDREN!
ALL THE GREAT STARS!!
Ling Look, Yamadiva, Geraldine, Leopold, Commodore Foote and Sister, and the incomparable Circus Company, EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
NEW PRICES—Family Circle, 25c; Dress Circle Chairs, 50c; Reserved Chairs, 75c. Box Office open from 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.

DEXTER PARK.
JULY FOURTH.
CELEBRATION.
FOUR RACES.
Citizens' Purses
$3,000.
First Race, Purse $800, for 2:40 horses.
Second Race, Purse $800, for 3 m. horses.
Third Race, Purse $1,000, free to all.
Fourth Race, Purse $400, for running horses, mile heats.
All entries to be made before 9 p. m., July 2, at the Transit House. Horses eligible, June 1.
JOHN B. SHERMAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

NIXON'S CIRCUS.
The immense preparation necessary to produce
CINDERELLA
In a satisfactory manner precludes its performance before
Wednesday Afternoon, June 19.
When it will POSITIVELY be presented.

MICHIGAN-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH.
THE
BLANCHE TUCKER
CONCERT
THIS EVENING. THE MOST
Brilliant Concert
OF THE SEASON.
The best Artists in the City Engaged.
Every Piece in the Programme a Real Gem.
Get Reserved Seats, without EXTRA CHARGE, of Lyon & Healy, corner Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JOHNNY THOMPSON, The Greatest Protean Artist the World has ever known, in his great Sensational Drama, in which he sustains, in the most wonderful manner, Twelve Different Characters. Jack Norton—A Wayward Youth; Molly McGornly—An Irish Domestic; Jacob Hassmuller—A German Clarionet Player; Bill the Buster—One of the B'hoys; Moses Levi Cohen—An Old Clothes Man; Shang-hi—A Chinaman; Pat Charley; Josephus Orange Blossom—A Culled Pusson; Dennis McNulty—An Irish Musician; Ann Eliza Jane; Antonio Baraldi—An Italian Harper; Mr. Sooverhoven—A Country Gentleman—MR. JOHNNY THOMPSON.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE.
Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.
JUNE 17, AND DURING THE WEEK, THE
GREAT EMERSON
California Minstrels!
Billy Emerson, J. H. Milburn, Sheridan Mack, Harry Stanwood, Fayette Welsh, and a host of talent.
See small bills.

GLOBE THEATRE.
Col. J. H. WOOD .... Proprietor
This Tuesday evening, June 18, and during the week,
MARBLE HEART.
Raphael .... Mr. W. G. Taylor
Marco .... Mrs Anna Cowell
(Who have kindly volunteered their services)
Volage (first time) .... Mr. Chas. Wyndham
Mr. Wyndham begs to acknowledge his obligations also to those ladies and gentlemen of his company who, to make the engagement unusually brilliant, have kindly consented to play parts inferior to the line of business they are engaged for.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
Corner Randolph and Jefferson-sts.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.
Monster Combination of Minstrel Artists.
JOHNSON and POWERS in new Songs and Dances. First week of the Black Statues, Tricks of Illusion, and Obeying Orders.
R. H. Holley's grand Allegorical Picture of Progress will shortly be produced. Due notice will be given of the first appearance of the original and world-renowned Japanese Tommy.
SATURDAY—Grand Matinee.

CHAS. MAC EVOY'S HIBERNICON.
Every Night at Burlington Hall. New Songs, Dances, and Sketches, and the new and laughable episode of
IRISH HEARTS.
The unrivaled Mountain, Lake, and River Scenery of Ireland, Admission 50 cents; Back seats 35 cents. MATINEE SATURDAY.

JUNE RACES AT JOLIET, ILL.
On the NEW FAIR GROUND TRACK,
Commencing TUESDAY, June 18, and continuing four days.
PURSES, $4,500.
Three races each day, commencing at 2 p. m. 38 horses have been nominated and entries are still coming in.
WM. E. HENRY, General Manager.

PROPOSALS.

STATE BINDING.
Advertisement for Proposals for Binding the Laws, Journals, and Reports of the Twenty-Eighth General Assembly.
Notice is hereby given, that on Thursday, the 20th day of June, 1872, until 12 o'clock m of said day, proposals will be received by this department for folding, stitching, and binding the laws, journals, reports, bills, and other documents of every description of the next General Assembly of the State of Illinois and other documents that may be required to be printed for the use of the State. Each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in the penal sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of said work, and as provided by law. And said proposal must specify in detail the prices bid for each kind of work, viz:
For binding the laws, journals and reports, with leather backs and substantial pasteboard sides, and covering the sides with blue paper.
For folding, stitching and covering with paper covers with the title page printed thereon, and trimming the edges of reports and other documents.
For folding, stitching and trimming the edges of reports and other documents.
For folding, stitching and trimming the edges of bills.
All of said work to be done in accordance with law.
Said proposals to be opened at 3 o'clock p.m. on the said 20th day of June, 1872, and then duly considered.
EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OUR BLANK BOOKS ARE
Universally pronounced by those who use them, to be the best made in Chicago.
CAMERON, AMBERG & CO.,
14 and 16 West Randolph-st.

Minton Floor Tiles.
I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full line of samples of the Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 121 Wabash-av, corner Madison-st. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remission of duty. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices greatly reduced by direct importation.
F. A. DOOLITTLE.

Charles Heidsick,
CHAMPAGNE,
DRY SILLERY AND EXTRA. For sale by Wm. H. SCHIMPFERMANN and PAT O'NEILL.

40 DROPS OF CONSTITUTION WATER
3 times a day cure
Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Stone in the Bladder,
Catarrh of the Bladder,
Diabetes, Gravel, Gleet,
Brick-dust Deposit,
Female Complaints, Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver.
It is not a spring water. Sold by all Druggists.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.
1 and 3 Randolph-st., corner Michigan-av.
On WEDNESDAY, June 19th,
We shall offer at auction, by catalogue, at 9½ a. m., a large lot of fresh
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLE
BOOTS, SHOES,
AND SLIPPERS,
Direct from manufacturers,
TO BE CLOSED OUT AT ONCE.
Also, 50 Cases Assorted Goods,
The last of a jobber's stock, that must be sold.
Men's Serge, Canvas, Goat, and Calf Wear, in great variety, will be offered.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

Special Auction Sale,
On THURSDAY, June 20, at 9½ a. m., of
20 crates White Granite Crockery, in open lots.
150 packages Assorted Glassware.
50 rolls Assorted Carpets.
50 dozen Fine Pol. Shovels.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Corner Randolph-st. and Michigan-av.

GREAT AUCTION SALE!
ATWOOD PLACE,
Riverside, Ill., near Chicago, D. A. Gage's Stock Farm,
JUNE 19 AND 20, 1872.
FAST TROTTERS.
Clara G., Ida May, John H., Zuliska, Nourmahal, John A. Rice, A. W. Richmond, Rose Standish, Early Bird, Mavis, Leland, Mrs. Williams, Juliet, Spring Time, Etc.
RACE HORSES.
Malcolm, (Van (formerly Blinkiron), Burabraes, Craigie-burn, Scottish Knight, all by imp. Bonnie Scotland.
Two-year old filly out of Princess, very promising.
LOGAN, a first class Hambletonian Stallion.
Stallions, brood mares, and colts of the most fashionable thoroughbred and trotting strains, and of fine form. Terms, cash or its equivalent.
MAJOR C. W. BARKER, Of N. Y. Tattersalls, Auctioneer.
A Hundred Tons of Good Hay, Wagons, Sulkeys, Harness, Farming Tools, Etc.
A special train will be run from the C., B. & Q. Depot, foot of Lake-st., the mornings of the sale, returning to the city in the evening.
Tickets for the train on application at the office of the Sherman House, Madison-st., and at the depot at 9 o'clock a. m.

By ELISON & FOSTER.
Dry Goods and Clothing,
Carpets, Boots and Shoes, Notions, and Straw Goods
AT AUCTION,
At 148 Michigan-av., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, June 19, at half-past 9 o'clock.
ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By J. H. PIKE & CO.,
At Residence No. 835 West Lake-st., Thursday, June 20, at 10 a. m.,
Genteel Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery, Pictures, &c.,
Consisting of the entire household goods of the above house.

AUCTION SALES
Tuesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, at James Brennan's Chicago Horse Market, Nos. 213, 215 and 217 West Twelfth-st., corner of Desplaines-st. Good stabling.
JAMES BRENNAN, Auctioneer.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
CAPITAL,
$5,000,000 IN GOLD!
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President.
L. A. VON HOFFMAN, Treasurer.
THIS COMPANY will loan for long periods on Real Estate, improved or in course of improvement, in Chicago, through a Committee composed of the following named gentlemen:
Wm F. Coolbaugh, Esq., Chairman;
Solomon A. Smith, Esq., Wirt Dexter, Esq.,
Henry W. King, Esq., Heman G. Powers, Esq.
Applications received and forms furnished at the Office of the Company, S. W. corner Madison and State-sts., Rooms 2 and 3.
ALFRED W. SANSOME, Secretary.
Chicago, June 1, 1872.

Office of the County Treasurer, Cook County, Ill., Chicago, June 8, 1872.
COOK CO. BONDS
Bearing 7 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, can be bought at par at the County Treasurer's Office, East Wing Court House.
J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer.

WANTED,
Adjusted claims against the
LORILLARD AND ASTOR INSURANCE CO.'S of New York.
Apply to W. E. S. TROWBRIDGE, Room 17 Exchange Building, southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

White Star Line
NEW YORK, CORK, AND LIVERPOOL.—New and full-powered steamships; the six largest in the world.
OCEANIC, CELTIC, REPUBLIC,
ATLANTIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
6,000 tons burden—3,000 h. p. each. Sailing from New York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor the day following. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivalled, combining safety, speed, and comfort. Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room, and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32 currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, etc. Excursion tickets granted at the lowest rates. Drafts from £1 upward. For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
J. H. SPARKS, General Agent.
Or to the White Star Line Office, 274 Wabash-av., Chicago. A. LAGERGREN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest.
VILLE DE PARIS, PEREIRE,
WASHINGTON, EUROPE,
ST. LAURENT, VILLE DU HAVRE.
Appointed to sail on every alternate Saturday.
Price of passage in gold, (including wine), First Cabin, $125; Second Cabin, $75.
Excursion Tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent.
The Steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers either going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this favorite route, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y.; or, to H. HARGIS, Agent, 21 West Madison-st., Chicago.

Temperleys' Line of Steamships,
Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that I have this day formed a copartnership with Mr. JACOB LINDAUER, under the firm name of
EMANUEL BRUNSWICK & CO.,
For the manufacture of
Billiard Tables, Carondelet Tables, etc.
My facilities for manufacturing will be greatly increased, and the business will be conducted on a much larger scale than heretofore. Old friends and patrons, and the public in general, will be cordially welcomed.
EMANUEL BRUNSWICK.
JACOB LINDAUER.
Chicago, June 15, 1872. 1015 State-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of George & Austin, in the planing mill business at 493 North av., Chicago, Ill., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment at 493 North av., Chicago, Ill., to C. W. George.
C. W. GEORGE.
N. W. AUSTIN.
Chicago, June 15, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.
Public Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between George H. Marsland and John E. Tansey, Book and Job Printers, has been dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN E TANSEY.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between Duncan D. Sinclair and Luman R. More, under the firm name of Sinclair & More, is dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due the late firm to be paid to, and all the liabilities thereof paid by, the Sinclair & Atkins Company, who are alone authorized to settle the same.
LUMAN R. MORE.
DUNCAN D. SINCLAIR.
Chicago, June 13, 1872.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
[illegible] WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S
U. S. Standard Scales
FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,
45 South Desplaines-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

New Publications of
D. APPLETON & CO.,
549 AND 551 BROADWAY, N. Y.
A SEVEN MONTHS' RUN, Up and Down and Around the World. By James Brooks. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth. $1.75.
GANOT'S NATURAL PHILOSOPHY for General Readers and Young Persons, translated with the Author's sanction. By Dr. E. Atkinson. 1 vol. 12mo. With Frontispiece and 404 wood-cuts. Price $3.
THREE CENTURIES OF MODERN HISTORY. By Charles Drake Yonge, Professor of Modern History. 1 vol. 12mo. $2.
THE SPY: A Tale of Neutral Ground. By James Fenimore Cooper. Being the first volume of a New Library Edition of Cooper's Novels. Price $1.25 per vol.
PRACTICAL HORSESHOEING. By G. Fleming, F. R. V. S. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth limped. Price 75 cents.
THE STRATFORD SHAKESPERE. Edited by Charles Knight. New edition. 6 vols. 12mo. Price in cloth, $10; half calf, $20.
DR. PEREIRA'S ELEMENTS OF MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS. New edition. Brought down to 1872. Price in cloth, $7; sheep, $8.
LORD MACAULAY'S WORKS. New edition. 4 vols. small 8vo. Price, in cloth, $9.
OUTLINES OF ASTRONOMY. By Sir J. W. Herschel, Bart. Eleventh edition. 1 vol. 8vo. Cloth, $4.
SOUTH SEA BUBBLES. By the Earl and the Doctor. A new and cheaper edition. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $1.50.
"The freshest and breeziest book of travels that has appeared for many a day."—[N. Y. Herald.
TEXT-BOOKS OF SCIENCE.—I. Metals: Their Properties and Treatment. By Charles Loudon Bloxam. 105 Illustrations. Price, $1.50. II. Introduction to the Study of Inorganic Chemistry. By William Allen Miller, M. D. With 71 Figures on Wood. Price, $1.50.
THE REVIEWERS REVIEWED. A supplement to the "War between the States." By Alex. H. Stephens. 1 vol. 8vo. Cloth. Price, $1.50.
GREAT EXPECTATIONS; forming the thirteenth issue of the "Handy Volume" Edition of the Works of Charles Dickens. Price, 75 cents each. Previously issued in this edition: Pickwick Papers, 1 vol.; Oliver Twist and Christmas Stories, 1 vol.; Dombey and Son, 1 vol.; Martin Chuzzlewit, 1 vol.; Our Mutual Friend, 1 vol.; Old Curiosity Shop and American Notes, 1 vol.; Nicholas Nickleby, 1 vol.; David Copperfield, 1 vol.; Barnaby Rudge and Edwin Drood, 1 vol.; Little Dorrit, 1 vol.; Tale of Two Cities, Hard Times, and Additional Christmas Stories, 1 vol.; Bleak House, 1 vol.
THE PSALMS; with Notes, Critical, Explanatory and Practical. Designed for both Pastors and People. By Rev. Henry Cowles, D. D. 1 vol. 12mo. Cloth. Price, $2.25.
Either of the above sent by mail, post-paid, to any address in the United States, on receipt of the price.

Published This Day:
I. Fifine at the Fair, and Other Poems.
By ROBERT BROWNING. Author's Edition. 1 vol. 16mo. Uniform with Browning's Works. $2.00.
"Fifine at the Fair" discusses, with the vigor of thought and expression characteristic of Mr. Browning, the vexed "social" question, which agitates modern society and claims the best wisdom of the most earnest minds. The volume includes, besides, "Herve Riel," and "Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau, Savior of Society," of which the London Examiner says: "The immediate interest of its theme, combining some important contributions to great and perplexing political questions of the day with a very subtle dissection of the character of the hero of the poem, supposed to be the late Emperor of the French, makes it of especial value."
II. Choisy.
By JAMES P. STORY. Twentieth volume in Osgood's Library of Novels. 8vo. Paper, 75 cents; cloth, $1.25.
"Its pictures of Paris life—at least, of its 'fast' phases—are the most spirited we have ever seen, and the entire story possesses a vigor and élan that are rarely found in an American novel. We have no hesitation in saying that in no American book with which we are acquainted has Paris life had such a faithful portraiture as in this story. The opening scene, in a 'gambling-hell' of New York, sketched with effective simplicity, instantly excites the reader's interest, which does not falter to the end."—The Literary World.
III. The Newcomes.
By W. M. THACKERAY. Kensington Edition. Illustrated. 1 vol. 8vo. $2.00.
The third volume of an entirely new edition of the great novelist's writings. To include his Novels and Miscellanies, newly arranged, in 12 elegant, large type, tastefully bound volumes. The most desirable library edition of Thackeray.
For sale by all Booksellers. Sent, post-paid, on receipt of price by the publishers.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

"We are inclined to believe that more downright good literature is crowded between the covers of THE GALAXY than any other American Magazine can boast of."—Chicago Times.
THE GALAXY.
THE JULY NO.
NOW READY.
CONTENTS.
I. A TALE OF TWO LOCKETS. By Lucy H. Hooper.
II. MY LIFE ON THE PLAINS. By General G. A. Custer.
III. ANECDOTES OF PUBLIC MEN.
IV. CHUNDER ALI'S WIFE. By J. Boyle O'Reilly.
V. THE EUSTACE DIAMONDS. By Anthony Trollope.
VI. TO JULIET A—, ON HEARING HER SING "ROCK OF AGES." By W. O. Richards.
VII. THE CAVE OF THE WINDS. Part III. By Maria Louisa Pool.
VIII. TAMMUZ AND THE MOUND-BUILDERS.
IX. TEMPUS EDAX. By Kiell.
X. JULIET'S QUESTION ANSWERED. By Junius Henri Browne.
XI. VISIONS—A PHANTASY. By Ivan Turgenieff.
XII. DRIFT-WOOD. By Philip Quilibet.
XIII. SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY: "Nutritive Importance of Salt;" "Preservation of Wood from Decay;" "Mesmerism and Spiritualism;" "Food Supply of Eastern Africa," etc.
XIV. CURRENT LITERATURE.
XV. THE GALAXY CLUB-ROOM.
XVI. NEBULÆ. By the Editor.
NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!
PRICE 35 CENTS PER NUMBER.
The subscription price is $4 a year, invariably in advance.
SHELDON & COMPANY,
677 BROADWAY, New York.

JULY MAGAZINES.
The Atlantic Monthly.
CONTENTS—Septimus Felton [Part VII.], by Nathaniel Hawthorne; The Song of Rorek, by John W. Weidemeyer. The New Wrinkle at Sweetbrier, by J. K. Hosmer; Jefferson a Reformer of Old Virginia, by James Parton; Youth and Age, A Poem, by Anna Boynton Averill; John Brown and his Friends; A Comedy of Terrors [Part VII.], by James De Mille; How Long! A Poem, by Louise Chandler Moulton; Diversions of the Echo Club [Part VII.]; The Poet at the Breakfast Table [Part VII.], by Oliver Wendell Holmes; Recent Literature; Art; Music; Science; Politics.
Why Semmes of the Alabama was not Tried, by John A. Bowles, Naval Solicitor. The first of a series of articles giving much curious and interesting information on matters of public importance relating to the rebellion and the years immediately following the war.
Our Young Folks.
CONTENTS—A Chance for Himself [Part VII.], by J. T. Trowbridge; Glimpses of Boston, by S. A. Drake; Cow-Lilies, A Poem, by Marian Douglas; Wondering Tom [Part II.], by Mary E. Mapes Dodge; The Whisperer, by Mrs A. M. Diaz; How a Letter went to Papa, by Annie Clyde; When I was a Lad, A Poem, by J. T. Trowbridge; Our Young Contributors; The Evening Lamp, and other interesting features.
For sale by all Booksellers and Newsdealers.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Publishers, Boston.

Morse on Arbitration and Award.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
THE LAW OF ARBITRATION AND AWARD.
By John T. Morse, Jr., Author of "Law of Banks and Banking." One vol., 8vo. Law sheep. Price $7.50.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
110 Washington-St., Boston.

IRON BEDSTEADS.
IRON BEDSTEADS
Plain and Ornamental. Dealers liberally dealt with at the factory, corner VanBuren and Desplaines-sts.
CHICAGO IRON BEDSTEAD MFG CO.

IRON WORKS.
C. S. RANKIN & CO.,
ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,
CINCINNATI, O.,
MANUFACTURE
Store Fronts, Doors and Shutters, Jail Work, Glass Pavements, Grates, Mantels, Railing, &c.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, June 17.

The following is a summary of the statements of the National Banks of Chicago, showing their condition on the evening of June 10, 1872:

Banks.	Loans, discounts and overdrafts	Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer	Cash and cash items on hand	Checks on City Banks	Due from other Banks	Premiums on bonds	Other real estate, furniture and fixtures	Expenses and taxes paid	Deposits	Capital	Surplus and other Undivided profits	Circulation	Re-Discounts	Percentage of cash means to deposits June 1872	Percentage Apr. 19, 1872	Percentage Feb. 27, 1872	Percentage Dec. 26, 1871
Union National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
First National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Third National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Germania National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacturers' National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northwestern National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fifth National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn Exchange National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Traders' National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank of Commerce	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Bank of Illinois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Stock Yards National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The foregoing table includes all the items in the published statements of the banks.

In the columns of per centages the "cash means" includes the cash on hand, the bonds and securities on hand, and the amounts due from other banks.

The order in which the names of the banks are arranged in the above table is the same in which they were arranged a little over one year ago, the banks then taking precedence of each other in accordance with the amounts of their deposits. The discrepancies from that order in the present instance show the change in the business of the banks in that respect since about a year ago.

THE CORNER IN WAREHOUSE ROOM.

The parties who have been endeavoring to run a corner on warehouse room in this city under the guise of a "corner in oats" have evidently got an elephant on their hands. The warehouse having favored the clique as long as they dared, but lately they have been compelled to admit that, in consideration of the fact that they (the warehouse ring) had been given a monopoly of the business of issuing "regular warehouse" receipts for grain, they could not refuse to issue receipts for oats in other warehouses where there is plenty of room, and have at last consented to deliver the oats taken into three "outside" warehouses through the regular elevators. The shorts claim that these receipts for oats taken into "outside" warehouses to be subsequently delivered through the "regular" elevators as soon as possible, are applicable on their contracts to the bulls, and it is evident they are in the right. The very efforts of Chandler & Co., to prevent the grain from coming into the regular channels of trade, when it is evident there is plenty of warehouse room in the city, would probably be regarded by the Courts as "forestalling," an offence that would at least nullify any claims the bulls might make against the shorts. It is not at all improbable that at least one disastrous failure may be the result of this gambling operation. If it should so result, the parties who have thus endeavored to block the channels of trade of the city, will not be entitled to any sympathy.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The supply of loanable funds in this market is still ample, but, as will be seen by the summary of the bank statement, the loans were large on the 10th, and are probably even higher at the present time.

Exchange was weaker to-day, owing to a pressure to sell to get currency, and was quoted at 50c to 75c per $1,000 discount between banks. There were larger orders from the country for currency to-day than usual, and, at the present rate of demand, some of the banks will soon be obliged to bring currency from New York.

THE LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote United States bonds and local stocks as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	119½	120½
5-20s of '62	114	114½
5-20s of '64	114	114½
5-20s of '65	114¼	114¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114½	115
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116	116½
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116½	117
10-40s	110½	111
United States 5s, (new issue)	113½	114
United States Currency 6s	114½	115
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s	100 and int.	
Cook County 7s	100 and int.	
Illinois County and Township 10s	100 and int.	
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	98 @ 98	
	109¼@109½	110@110½ 109¾@110¼

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed For Record Monday, June 17.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lot 20, in Block 9, dated June 15; consideration, $425.

Lot 20, in Crane's Block 2, United States Bank Add, dated June 17; consideration, $700.

Burling st, between Webster av and Sophia st, w f 24 ft to alley, dated Feb 27; consideration, $800.

West Taylor st, n e corner of Winchester av, s f, 24x100 ft, dated May 2; consideration, $580.

LaSalle st, 20 ft n of Couch place, w f, 15 15-100x 24-100 ft, dated June 1; consideration, $9,500.

Hamilton av, bet Division and Ellen sts, w f, 25 ft, dated May 27; consideration, $500.

Halsted st, n of Thirty-third st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 11; consideration, $360.

Lots 14 and 15, in McAuley's Block 1, of Morton's s ½ n w ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated June 7; consideration, $800.

Emerald av, 190 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 10; consideration, $500.

Emerald av, 166 ft s of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 10; consideration, $500.

Lots 26 to 28, in Astor's Addition, also s 130½ ft of Lots 4 and 6 130½ of s 18 51-100 ft Lot 5, of Assessor's Lot 1, in Bronson's Addition, dated March 8; consideration, $63,000.

Lot 21, in Block 8, of s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated May 8; consideration, $900.

Michigan av, s e cor of Prentiss st, w f, 50 ft to alley, dated May 8; consideration, $6,250.

West Tyler st, bet Hoyne and Robey sts, s f, 50x 132 ft, dated Jan 26; consideration, $3,250.

Orchard st, n w cor of Webster av, e f, 48 ft to alley, dated April 20; consideration, $2,800.

Lots 6 and 7 of Lot 4, in Block 35, being w f on Clark st, between Lake st and Couch place, dated June 1; consideration, $50,000.

Biddeford st, between Indiana and Fourth sts, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated June 5; consideration, $1,425.

Lot 22, in Block 1, Pierce's Addition to Holstein, dated June 13; consideration, $500.

Bushnell st, s of and near Buddan st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 24; consideration, $1,000.

Lot 49, in Block 16, Section 19, 39, 14, dated May 29; consideration, $750.

Lots 8 and 9, in Block 17, Bushnell's Addition, dated May 1; consideration, $3,000.

Maxwell st, between Clinton and Canal sts, s f, 26 ft to alley, dated May 15; consideration, $5,000.

Lot 26, in Block 18, of e ½ se ¼ Sec 32, 39, 14, dated June 12; consideration, $625.

Lot 25, in Block 8, of s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated June 4; consideration, $900.

Oakley st, 246 ft n of North avenue, w f, 25x124½ ft, dated May 22; consideration, $800.

Strip adjoining above, dated May 22d; consideration, $100.

Lot 26, in Block 8, s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated May 16; consideration, $900.

Lot 20, in Block 14, Sec 7, 39, 14, dated May 18; consideration, $450.

Adams st, 110 ft w of Michigan av, s f, 37x52 ft, dated April 1; consideration, $9,375.

Ferry st, 147½ ft n of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x124 ft, dated June 8; consideration, $650.

Bushnell st, bet Wentworth av and Buddan st, e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 27; consideration, $1,000.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Wrightwood av, 100 ft e of Seminary av, s f, 25x 125 ft, dated May 3; consideration, $550.

Lots 11 and 24, in Block 2 of Lill and Diversy's Addition, and 13, of s ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated April 1; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 17, in Block 2 in Lill and Diversy's Block 4, of s ½ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated June 10; consideration, $600.

Lots 1 to 10 in Warren's Lots 17 and 18, of Bickerdike and Steele's Subdivision in Sec 29, 40, 14, being 80 ft on Diversy by 140 ft on Halsted st, dated May 29; consideration, $11,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 19, 20, and 21, in Block 2, of Wright and Webster's s ½ w ½ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated June 10; consideration, $1,100.

Lot 34, ft to alley on Indiana av, e f, in Blair's w ½ Sec 10, 38, 14, dated June 5; consideration, $600.

Lots 3 and 5, in Block 15, of e ½ s w ¼ Sec 12 38, 14, dated June 14; consideration, $360.

Lots 5, 6, 17 and 18, in Block 1, of Pryor and Babbitt's, w ½ s w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated April 1; consideration, $12,000.

Lots 2 and 3, in Block 11, same subdivision, dated May 6; consideration, $11,000.

Lot 38, in Block 3, of n 74 rods of n e ¼, Sec 4, 38, 14, dated March 6; consideration, $500.

Lots 13 to 19 and 32 to 36, in Block 2, of Wright and Windett's s w ¼, Sec 9, 38, 14, dated June 6; consideration, $3,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 13, of Hansbrough and Hess, e ½, s w ¼, Sec 36, 40, 13, dated Oct. 26, 1871; consideration, $2,000.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, June 17.

The following are the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past forty-eight hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	7,588	5,257	6,263	6,600
Wheat, bu	37,620	48,350	5,787	46,990
Corn, bu	307,275	360,170	333,627	380,332
Oats, bu	184,445	43,050	105,568	64,238
Rye, bu	735	1,802	4,700	1,427
Barley, bu	1,510	400	2,080	3,277
Grass seed, lbs	7,590	4,410	450	
Flax seed, lbs	49,660	1,640		
Broom corn, lbs	31,070	21,030	1,760	24,190
Cured meats, lbs	91,730	46,730	138,650	137,710
Beef, brls	100		120	
Pork, brls		6	34	376
Lard, lbs	15,578	95,640	516,485	149,700
Tallow, lbs	58,720	20,200	28,000	68,000
Butter, lbs	95,804	135,778	180,515	116,020
Live hogs, No	4,349	9,893	6,044	10,898
Cattle, No	1,112	836	1,861	1,427
Sheep, No	26	594	401	1,448
Hides, lbs	70,430	121,170	93,830	63,160
Highwines, brls	185		404	250
Wool, lbs	236,418	344,944	197,120	236,600
Potatoes, bu	813	2,319	730	108
Lumber, m	4,745	6,560	2,418	3,081
Shingles, m	3,360	5,763	1,596	2,839
Lath, m	400	735	195	355
Salt, brls		3,000	1,792	1,834

Withdrawn on Saturday from store for city consumption: 1,660 bu wheat; 1,190 bu corn; 561 bu oats; do last week, 4,783 bu wheat; 16,641 bu corn; 3,204 bu oats; 5,692 bu rye; 455 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 40 cars wheat; 375½ cars and 81,800 bu corn; 188½ cars and 8,000 bu oats; 1 car rye; 1 car barley. Total (604 cars), 366,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out during the past week:

Shipped.	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Bar. bu.	Rye, bu.
By rail	22051	20189	73433	185213	22009	12361
Buffalo	13551	77000	1023664	87182		
Erie	1090		29.00			
Oswego			21260			
Ogdensburgh	300		21260			
Port Huron	1160		21607			
Other U S pts	390		49163			
Montreal	2054		23685	1300		
Pt. Colborne			17500			
Kingston			192637			
Collingwood			102353			
			26157			
Total	41096	97189	1638659	273695	22009	12361

The leading produce markets were rather less active to-day, with a tendency to weakness in most departments. Our receipts continue to be large, in spite of the difficulty of procuring storage room, and only the shipments of corn are commensurate with the needs of the situation. The fine weather tended to depress breadstuffs. The grocery trade was generally reported quiet to-day, and values underwent no material change. The prevalent feeling was firm; notably for coffees and refined sugars, both of which are tending higher. Dry goods were in moderate demand only. A light business was doing on local and interior account, at substantially Saturday's prices. The butter trade was fairly active for good to choice qualities, but dull and weak for low grades. In a retail way choice yellow dairy sold at 18c, but most of the day's business was transacted at 8@15c. Bagging was moderately active at unchanged prices. Cheese remains quiet and easy. Coal was dull at $8.00 for Lackawanna, and at $9.00 for Erie and Briar Hill. In the hay-market only a light business was doing, and prices were weak and lower. Dealers were paying $18.00@20.00 for beater-pressed timothy, and $10.00@12.00 for prairie. Hides continue active, with prices firm. No new features were noticeable in the oil market, the demand continuing fair, and prices ruling firm and steady. The market for lumber was active, and for common grades prices ruled firmer. Other descriptions were unchanged. Hardwood lumber was in better demand at previous quotations. Metals and tinners' stock, and iron, ruled moderately active, and prices were firm and unchanged. Nails sold to a large extent, but a few holders were granting concessions to the extent of 12½c per keg. The markets for naval stores, poultry, potatoes, and broom corn were quiet, and prices generally favored buyers. Wool was exceedingly dull and easy. Eggs sold at Saturday's figures.

The damaging effects of the glut here in wheat and oats is exciting considerable remark. The corner on oats has attained to such huge proportions that wheat has been partially lost sight of, but the effects in that direction are equally unhealthy on legitimate trade. There are now from three to five hundred thousand bu of wheat at Fulton, and other points along the Mississippi, waiting to come to Chicago; but it cannot be sent here, because the elevators refuse to receive it. Some of this is being forced to Milwaukee, though the price there is some 5@6c per bu below Chicago. And this fact at once does away with the apology for corners made by some men, claiming to take a broad view of things; they say that corners benefit the former, by enabling him to obtain a higher price for his grain than he could otherwise do. Of what use are high prices if the holder cannot bring his property to market? The warehouses and the railroads have received plentiful blame for the present condition of affairs, but another interest is now looming up to share in the responsibility. Many business men are disposed to regard the banks as being in large part responsible for the glut, and there is some talk of appointing a Committee from the Board of Trade to wait on some of the bankers and state the case. It is said that if the banks would refuse to help people to carry these stocks of wheat and oats here, the owners would be forced to ship them out. The Committee, if appointed, will probably argue that it is to the interest of the banks, as well as of the whole country, to offer no aid to corners, and that it is their duty to both to refuse the use of money to parties who want therewith to block the commerce of the Northwest.

It was reported late to-day that arrangements are being made to bring in about 100,000 bu of the wheat from Fulton, Iowa, and, also, that the proprietors of the Northwestern Elevator have given a rebate of ¼c per bu on the storage of corn to parties who would ship it out. One shipper has had about $5,000 of rebate in this way within the past few days. In the same breath it is reported that the Union Elevator (same proprietors) has been closed altogether, for the present, to receipts of any kind of grain over the Alton Railroad.

Highwines were dull, at about the same rates as on Saturday. Sales were 150 brls at 84½c per gallon. The market closed steady.

Lake freights were more active, at the same rates as on Saturday, at which all the vessels offered were freely taken. Sail rates were 7c for corn, 7½c for wheat, and 5c for oats to Buffalo; 12½c for corn to Oswego, and 13c for do to Kingston. Through rates on corn were quoted at 24c to Portland, 25c to Boston, and 22@23c to New York. A total of 36 charters was reported, which will carry out 30,000 bu wheat, and about 400,000 bu corn. It is stated that the vessel men have engineered a corner on vessels to lower lake ports, encouraged by the success and destruction achieved by operators in other quarters. By combining to concentrate their vessels into the hands of one agent at a time they now make a premium of 6@6½c on Kingston over Buffalo, whereas the average of past years would make the difference equal to 4c with present Buffalo rates.

Provisions were quiet and steady. Mess pork was little wanted, but firmly held, and the few lots wanted changed hands at a slight advance on Saturday's prices. Lard was quiet and unchanged, though reported 6d per 112 lb higher in Liverpool, and live hogs here were firmer with a lighter supply. Meats were quiet and nominally unchanged. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller June, $12.30@12.35; do seller July, $12.50@12.55; do seller August, $12.65; do seller December, $12.75@12.85. Lard, cash or seller June, $8.70@8.72½; do seller July, $8.65; summer lard, $8.00@8.10. Dry salted meats, 4½@4½c for shoulders, and 6½c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats ¼@½c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams, 9½@10c for summer, and 8½@9½c for summer. Bacon quoted at 5@5½c for shoulders; 7¼@7½c for short ribs; 7¾@7¾c for clear; 11@12c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8½@8½c. Sales were reported of 1,600 brls mess pork, seller July, at $12.55; 500 bbls do at $12.52½; 1,000 brls do at $12.50; 500 brls do, seller August, at $12.62½; 500 brls do, seller 12 months, at $12.07½; 500 tcs lard at $8.72½; 500 tcs do at $8.70; 500 tcs do, seller July, at $8.65; 10 tcs summer do at $8.06¼; 50 tcs do, loose, at $7.50; 40 boxes short ribs at 6½c; 350 boxes shoulders at 4½c; 10 hhds bacon shoulders at 5½c.

Flour was again dull and unchanged, shippers not caring to take hold while New York is declining, and the local demand was light. Bran was dull and easier. Sales were reported of 25 brls white winter extras (Goldsmith Maid) at $11.00; 200 brls spring extras (Minnesota) at $8.00; 25 brls do at $7.60; 150 brls do on private terms; 85 brls low spring superfines at $4.75. Total, 485 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $12.00 delivered; 30 tons do at $11.00 on track; 10 tons do at $11.00 on track; and 10 tons shorts at $11.50 on track.

Wheat was moderately active, but weak, declining 1½c per bu from Saturday, chiefly under the pressure of natural gravity, though the fine weather had something to do with it. The heavy operators, who buoyed the market up in the recent past seem to have gradually withdrawn, and left the conduct of affairs to the smaller dealers, who have not sufficient force of character (which means money) to keep up prices. New York and Liverpool were both quoted dull, but, however, the important element at work of larger receipts, present and promised, as a lot of wheat is now moving down upon us from Illinois and Iowa. The great difficulty with prices is the fact that no shipper can operate in wheat, except at a disadvantage; hence our stocks are increasing, and that on the edge of harvest. How the wheat now here is to be got rid of without loss, is a problem that is as irresolvable as that propounded by the Sphynx, and that is what was the trouble to-day. Seller July opened at $1.46½, declined to $1.45, and improved to $1.46 at the close, most of the trading being done at $1.45½. Seller August sold at $1.41@1.42, and seller the year at $1.23@1.24. Seller the month closed relatively strong at $1.49; No 1 spring quoted at about the same. Cash sales were reported of 5,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.49½; 20,800 bu do at $1.49; 5,800 bu do at $1.48; 1,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.35. Total, 32,600 bu.

Corn was ¼@½c lower, and less active at the decline, which was due to big receipts and fine weather. The demand for options was rather light, with many of the shorts filled in, and strictly fresh receipts were also slow at 1c below July, though the first storage would carry receipts for that month's delivery. But regular and short receipts were in fair request by shippers, who were stimulated to action by the decline in prices, and the rebate offered on storage by the warehouse men to induce them to take hold. New York was quoted active and steady. Seller July opened at 46½c and declined to 45½c at the close. Seller the month closed at 44½c and strictly fresh receipts at 44½@44½c. Seller August sold at 47½@48c. Nothing doing in September. Cash sales were reported of 54,000 bu No. 2 at 44½c; 45,200 bu do at 44¼c; 50,000 bu do at 44¼c; 135,000 bu do at 44¼c; 11,200 bu do 44½c afloat; 11,200 bu do, mixed, at 45½c afloat; 18,800 bu rejected at 41½c; 8,000 bu do at 41c; 8,000 bu no grade at 30c; 400 bu by sample at 58c; 400 bu do at 40c. Total, 373,600 bu.

Oats were irregular. Receipts on the old houses were bought up by the syndicate at 41c, the old price, but outside of this the market was again weak. Oats in the Northwestern depot 33@34c, but in Neeley's house 30c was the best bid, with offers to sell at 33c. Seller July was weak 33c, and seller August at 30½@31c. A few settlements of seller the month were made at 40c. Cash sales were reported of 72,000 bu at 41c; 1,800 bu (settlement) at 40c; 12,600 bu in Northwestern at 33c; 2,400 bu at 33½c; 7,000 bu at 33c; 1,800 bu rejected at 31c. Total, 97,000 bu.

Rye was dull and weak, declining 2c, under a pressure of offerings greater than was wanted. Sales were made of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 71c; 800 bu do at 70½c; 1,800 bu do at 70c; 1,600 bu do at 69½c; 400 bu do at 69½c; 2,000 bu do (at the close) at 69c. Total, 7,600 bu.

Barley was dull and easier on No. 2, at 53c for regular, and 54@55c in special houses. Cash sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2 at 52c; 400 bu No. 3 at 46c; 400 bu by sample at 70c; 400 bu do at 67c; 400 bu do at 65c. Total, 2,000 bu.

The following are extracted from the New York *Produce Exchange Circular*:

"The receipts of wheat at seaboard ports from Jan. 1 to June 8 this year aggregate 3,370,443 bushels against 9,171,535 bushels last year for the corresponding time. The visible supply of maize is at the present time larger than ever before, and is increasing rather than diminishing. The stock of wheat here is being by the export and milling demand reduced.

The approximate supply of wheat for the week ended May 25, 1872, including the farmers' deliveries in the Kingdom, plus the imports, minus the exports, was equal, including flour, to 340,453 quarters, against an approximately estimated consumption of 400,000 qrs.

The receipts at London for the week ended May 18, including the imports of foreign and domestic breadstuffs were: Flour, 25,147 sacks and 3,820 brls; wheat, 24,597 qrs; corn, 2,713 qrs; oats, 42,922 brs; barley, 9,157 qrs; beans, 460 qrs; peas, 2,114 qrs.

The foreign imports at Liverpool for the week ended May 27 were: flour, 170 brls and 10,400 sks; wheat, 28,260 qrs; corn, 48,100 qrs; barley, 2,000 qrs; peas, 2,000 qrs; beans, 7,100 qrs.

There is very little maize coming out of the Danube. The stock of maize at Galatz is small, and the movement, instead of down the Danube as has been usual, is up that river and into Germany and Switzerland, where there is a deficiency of cereals.

The clearances from New York, for the week ending June 12, for Europe were: Flour, 5,400 bbls; wheat, 155,359 bu; corn, 969,769 bu; and for the four weeks ending June 12: Flour, 8,438 bbls; wheat, 781,110 bu; corn, 2,415,235 bu.

The clearances from Baltimore for the week were: 157,656 bu corn; no wheat; and for the four weeks ending June 8, were: 491,330 bu corn.

The clearances from Montreal for the week ending June 10 were: Flour, 4,000 bbls; wheat, 52,583 bu; corn, 416,859 bu; peas, 49,660 bu, and for the four weeks ended June 8: Flour, 15,997 bbls; wheat, 142,528 bu; corn, 284,461 bu; peas, 247,355 bu.

CROP ITEMS.—It has been stated that the winter wheat crop along the eastern shore of Maryland will not be more than one-half an average; in the Virginia Valley, half a crop; in West Virginia, a fair crop; in Southern Ohio, in the Sciota Valley, good crop, while in Northern Ohio not one half a crop; in Indiana, under an average; in Illinois, less than half a crop of winter wheat, with fair prospect for spring wheat; in Iowa, spring wheat looks well and has good promise; in Kansas, most of the winter wheat sown broadcast was plowed up this spring, while that sown by drills looks well, though the stand is thin, but heads long and well filled. The crop in Kansas will be three times as large as in 1871. Reports state that the winter wheat crop in Southern Illinois will not probably yield more than an average of 8 bushels per acre.

The first receipts from the new crop of barley at San Francisco on June 7, sold at $1.40 per 100 lbs. Wheat harvest was progressing throughout the State of California; the quality unexceptionable, and the crops larger than ever before gathered on the Pacific coast.

The amount of wheat in transit for the United Kingdom had increased during the week ended May 30, 1872, 336,000 bushels, and the aggregate was about 452,000 bushels less than at the corresponding date in 1871.

The imports of flour and grain into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the week ending May 18, 1872, and from Sept. 1 to May 18, for the undermentioned years:

	1872. Week, May 18. Cwts. 112 lbs.	1871-72. Sep 1 to May 19. Cwts. 112 lbs.	1870-71. Sep 1 to May 19. Cwts. 112 lbs.	1869-70. Sep 1 to May 19. Cwts. 112 lbs.
Flour	36,142	2,235,300	3,208,380	[illegible]
Wheat	318,845	27,981,518	22,638,042	4,389,545
Corn	181,610	12,580,668	10,009,600	28,303,887
Oats	390,358	7,667,314	5,478,295	12,902,572
Barley	111,583	9,385,777	5,845,628	6,676,057
Rye, etc		183,288	100,865	5,878,691
Peas	2,721	546,252	571,178	162,726
Beans	41,568	3,376,490	1,254,683	1,180,772
Total	1,020,827	63,745,691	49,107,398	60,612,348

The visible supply of grain, including stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and sea-board ports, in transit in the lakes by rail and New York canals, was, June 8, 1872:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
N. York	489,252	156,673	727,120	61,844
Albany	1,600	1,000	79,000	32,000
Buffalo	300,583	2,482,583	551,602	6,280
Chicago	1,351,125	3,827,990	1,993,046	110,872
Milwaukee	1,517,000	415,780	264,555	33,312
*Duluth	50,000			
Toledo, June 1	230,978	392,200	329,600	
Detroit	156,344	52,666	272,178	9,658
Oswego	150,000	100,000	135,000	888
St. Louis	137,762	231,945	151,273	5,600
Boston	58,519	4,796	319,736	9,000
Toronto, June 1	177,130	118,972	25,626	26,990
Montreal June 1	35,000	170,000	58,176	4,000
*Philadelphia	20,000	100,000	45,000	
*Baltimore	114,777	304,119	20,000	
Rail shipments	213,390	2,234,863	127,098	2,380
Lake shipments			316,961	11,300
Amount afloat on N. Y. canals	458,443	2,967,534	290,953	37,797
Total	5,195,724	12,163,533	5,874,374	365,046
Total June 1, '72	5,025,421	11,363,789	4,848,667	350,796
Total May 25, '72	5,079,163	10,445,359	3,804,511	335,284
Total May 18, '72	5,056,450	11,332,223	3,705,328	355,092
Total May 11, '72	5,090,510	9,765,064	3,927,165	465,665
Total May 4, '72	4,902,895	11,710,871	4,306,671	903,050
Total June 10, '71	5,555,204	5,724,735	1,571,979	207,585

*Estimated.

Receipts of flour and grain at sea board ports for the week ending June 8, 1872:

At	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.
New York	31,030	18,780	1312,803	232,490	49,004
Boston	38,538		43,800	210,330	
Portland	2,500		15,016	15,000	
Montreal	13,316	45,511	556,214	16,540	
Philadelphia	12,569	48,003	220,700		57,424
Baltimore	20,246	8,175	179,938	154,400	
New Orleans	15,951		154,974	41,100	600
				74,335	
Total	209,752	121,966	2532,200	705,195	107,122
Week June 1	138,247	451,264	2232,550	682,290	70,646
Week May 25	170,564	281,550	1861,839	473,621	35,600
Week May 18	146,689	148,949	965,383	405,364	15,650
Week May 11	156,857	55,553	704,543	315,717	8,900
Week May 4					

And from Jan. 1 to June 8, for two years:

	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	3,382,777	3,076,472
Wheat, bu	3,370,443	9,171,535
Corn, bu	23,685,674	13,352,765
Oats, bu	7,070,698	4,671,923
Barley, bu	1,231,259	479,496
Rye, bu	270,324	104,925
Total grain, bu	35,628,398	27,781,544

LATEST.

In the afternoon pork was in moderate demand, and steady; lard dull; wheat weak; corn quiet and steady; oats lower. Sales on the call were: 2,500 brls pork, seller July, at $12.50; 500 brls do, seller August, at $12.65; 5,000 bu wheat, seller June, at $1.48½; 5,000 bu do, at $1.48½; 25,000 bu do, seller July, at $1.45½; 10,000 bu do, at $1.45½; 15,000 bu do, at $1.45½; 5,000 bu do, seller August, at $1.42; 25,000 bu do, at $1.41½; 15,000 bu seller the year, at $1.23; 40,000 bu corn, seller July, at 45½@c; 40,000 bu seller August, at 47½c; 5,000 bu seller October, at 48½c; 5,000 bu oats, seller August, at 30c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller June	$12 25	$12 35
Mess pork, seller July	12 50	12 55
Mess pork, seller August	12 62½	12 75
Mess pork, seller December		12 85
Lard, cash or seller the month	8.65	8 72½
Lard, seller July	8 60	8.70
Wheat, cash or seller June	1.48½	1.49½
Wheat, seller July	1.45½	1.45¾
Wheat, seller August	1.41	1 41½
Wheat, seller the year	1.23½	1 25
Corn, cash or seller June	44½	44¾
Corn, seller July	45½	45¾
Corn, seller August	47½	47¾
Corn, seller September	48	48½
Corn, seller the year	44½	44¾
Oats, cash or seller June	44½	
Oats in new houses		
Oats, seller July	33½	33¾
Oats, seller August		30

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 17.

BUTTER—The demand for good to choice butter, suitable for the table, continues reasonably active, and former rates were well sustained today, sales making at 13@18c. Common descriptions are dull and weak, the supply being excessive. We quote: Strictly choice dairy at 16@18c; fair to good grades at 13@15c; inferior to common at 7@12c.

BAGGING—Under this head there was nothing new to note. A satisfactory business was doing, and the quoted prices were firmly adhered to all around. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 40c; Grabampton, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 38c; American, 35c; Royal River, 37c; burlaps bags, 21@22½c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 68@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand on city account was large, and prices ruled firm at Saturday's prices. The stocks are large: Stucco, $2.75@2.90; New York stucco, casting, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble, dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand ₩ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair ₩ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ₩ 1,000, $50.00@60.00; building brick, $8.00@11.00; fire clay, $4.00@5.00 ₩ brl. The following are the list prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, for which a deduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

	First Quality.	Double Strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$ 7.50	$13.50
14x16 to 16x20	8.00	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	8 75	16 00
18x22 to 18x30	9 25	16 50
20x28 to 24x30	9.50	17 50
26x28 to 24x36	10.25	19 50
26x34 to 26x40	11 00	20 50
28x38 to 28x44	13.00	21 50
28x46 to 30x48	14.00	21 50
30x50 to 32x52		25 50
32x54 to 34x56		27 50
34x58 to 34x60		30 00
36x60 to 40x60		31 00

BROOM CORN—There was a fair demand for this article, but prices ruled easy. We quote: $40.00@80.00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock: $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160.00; and brush, $100.00@160.00.

BEANS—Following are the prices now current: $2.50@2.75 for fair to choice medium, and $3.00@3.60 for navy.

BERRIES—There was about 8,000 cases of strawberries in from Michigan, and prices are ruling very low, as this is a poor market day, and all must be closed out before to-morrow. Sales: Strawberries—60 choice small at 12½c; 50 good at 14c; 647 good to choice at 15c; 365 at 16c; 195 at 17c; 300 early in the day at 18c. Raspberries—20 cases at 15c; 10 cases at 10c. Gooseberries—20 bu at $1.50.

CHERRIES—Slow. Sales: 10 cases sour at 10c; 20 at 12½c; 5 sweet at 18c.

CURRANTS—Choice ripe were in some demand, but green were unsalable. Sales 6 cases red at 10c.

CHEESE—Only a light business was doing in the cheese market. In values there was no important change, the following being the ruling prices: New York factory, new, 13@14c; Ohio factory, new, 11@12c; Western factory, new, 11@11c.

COAL—Trade was again dull to-day, and prices were without visible alteration, the market being firm at the annexed range of prices: Lehigh lump, $10.50; Lehigh prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $8.00; Erie, $9.00; Briar Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.00@8.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

COOPERAGE—The demand continues of a light character, but quotations were firm and unchanged: Pork barrels, $1.25@1.35; lard tierces, $1.75@1.85; whiskey barrels, $2.00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@46c; staves and headings $17.50@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9.00; circle flour heading, 7@9c per set; flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@25.00 per m.

EGGS—The market was quiet at 11@12c per dozen.

FISH—Prices were easy for salt-water fish, but steady for lake. The stocks are fair. We quote: No 1 whitefish, $5.25@5.50; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, 10.25@9.50; No. 1, bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.50@7.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6.50@6.75; No. 1 shore kits, $1.85@1.90; No 1 bay, $1.40@1.60; family kits, $1.10@1.25; bank cod, $5.50@5.75; George's cod, $6.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; box scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—Remain quiet, with but slight fluctuation in values. The following are the current rates: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 11@12c; French do, 14½@15c; raisins, $3.30@3.40; blackberries, 15@15½c; raspberries, 32@33c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9½c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 9½@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; Michigan, 11@12c.

FIRE CRACKERS—Continue active and firm at $3.00@3.05 per box.

GROCERIES—Business was quiet to-day, neither the local nor the interior demands being more than fair. There was no important change in values, though there were indications of a further advance in coffees, and in refined sugars. Other goods in the list were quoted steady. We repeat our quotations of Saturday:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 28@30c; Java No. 2, 25@26c; choice Rio 25½@25½c; prime do, 25@25½c; good do, 24@24½c; common do, 23@23½c; Singapore, 25@25½c; Costa Rica, 25@25½c; Maracaibo, 24½@25c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12½@13c; A, standard, at 11½@12c; No. 2, at 11½@11½c; B, at 11¼@11½c; X C, at 11½@11½c; C, at 11½@11½c; choice brown, at 10½@11c; fair do, at 9½@10c; New Orleans do, at 9½@10½c; molasses do, at 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, at 75@80c; common molasses, at 30@35c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@55c; good sugar-house syrup, at 45@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans choice at 70@75c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14½@15c; cloves, at 20@21c; cassia, at 38@40c; pepper, at 22½@23½c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6½c; German mottled, at 7½@7½c; White Lilly, at 6½@7c; White Rose, at 6½@6½c; brown Windsor, at 4½@4½c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, at 6½@7c; common, at 5@6½c.

HAY—Pressed hay was in liberal supply, and prices were weak and lower, as the demand was small. We now quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: On track—Timothy, beater pressed, $18.00@20.00; do, loose pressed, $17.00@19.00; prairie pressed, $10.00@12.00. On wagon—Timothy, loose, $16.00@17.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—With the exception of a slight reduction in deacon skins prices were unchanged. The demand keeps steadily in excess of the supply, and the general market is firm, in consequence. We quote: Green butchers, 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 60@70c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The inquiry continues good, and prices are firm at the annexed range:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10	@ 7c
Bar-iron	5	@ 5 9-10 rates
Heavy band	5 6-10	@ 5 9-10 rates
Light band	6	@ 6 3 10 rates
Hoop	6	@ 6 5 10 rates
Oval	5 8-10	@ 6 6 10 rates
Round and square	5 6 10	@ 5 9 10 rates
Half oval and half round	5	@ 5 2 10 rates
Russian iron, perfect	4 9 10	@ 5 2 10 rates
Russian, No. 1 stained	20	
Sheet iron	18	
Norway nail rods	6½	@ 6¼ rates
German plow steel	8½	@ 9 rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@ 19 rates
Spring and tire steel	10½	@ 13½ rates
	10½	@ 12 rates

LEATHER—There is a firm tone in this market, especially so for domestic stock, the supply of which is very light. We make no change in our quotations, as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	35@	37
Line city, ₩ lb	40@	43
Kip, ₩ lb	60@	1 00
Kip, veals	90@	1 15
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	28@	30
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	26@	29
Country upper, No. 1	25@	27
Collar, ₩ ft	23@	26
Calf, city	19@	22
Calf, country	1.20@	1 40
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	35@	37
Rough upper, damaged	34@	36
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	28@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	33@	35
"B A" sole	32@	33
	31@	33

OAK.

Calf	$1 25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@	1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@	90
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot		
French calf, Lemoine	65.00@85.00	
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	65.00@80.00	
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1 90@	2.35
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.80@	2.20
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.50@	2 00
	1 00@	1.60

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There are no new features to note in connection with this market. Trade is active and prices ruled firm as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.00; do, 12x12, $17.00; do 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 50c; small, 51c; bar, 53c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers', over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 48c.

WIRE—2 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 16c; 18, 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent discount; fence wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAILS—The market was weak, and dealers are accepting sales upon the basis of $5.37½, rates: 10d, $5.50; 8d ₩ keg, $5.75; 6d, ₩ keg, $6.00; 4d, ₩ keg $6.25; 3d, ₩ keg, $6.50; fine 3d, ₩ keg, $8.25; blue 3d, common, ₩ keg, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

NAVAL STORES—We now quote as follows:

Manilla rope, ₩ lb	18½@	19
Sisal rope, ₩ lb	17@	19
Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb	21@	23
Marline, ₩ lb	21@	23
Tarred rope, ₩ lb	20@	23
Oakum, ₩ bale	17@	19
Pitch, ₩ brl	5.00@	5 37½
Tar, ₩ brl	5 50@	6 12½

OILS—Under this head there were no new features to note. A fair movement was witnessed in the leading oils, and the prevalent feeling seemed firm. We quote: Carbon, 23@23½c; extra winter lard oil, 75c; No. 1, 70c; No. 2 65c; linseed, raw, 95c; do boiled, $1.00; whale, 95c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 65c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—Continues active and firmer at former rates. We repeat our list:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 12 00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montagne	14.50
American	12 50
Snow White	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11 50
Rochelle ochre	11.00
English Ven red	16.00
English orange mineral	13.50
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4 00@ 4 25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POULTRY—Dealers reported a good supply, and prices were easy as follows: Live chickens $4.00@4.25 per doz; live turkeys, 10c.

POTATOES—The market was quiet, and an easy feeling was developed. 40@45c for Western, and 2@30c for mixed Western.

SEEDS—The market was quiet, but prices were steady, as follows: Millet at $3.10@3.25, and Hungarian at $2.25@2.50; timothy at $1.85@2.90 for fair to good; $3.00@3.10 for prime; clover at $5.00@5.25; buckwheat, $1.35@1.50.

SALT—Met with a good demand on interior account, and quotations were firm, as follows: Saginaw pure, $1.75; Onondaga fine, $1.75; coarse salt, $1.75; coarse Diamond C, $1.85; dairy without bags, $3.00; do with bags, $3.75; Aston dairy, per bag, $4.50.

VEGETABLES—Slow at any price, as buyers are scarce. Sales: String beans—120 bu at 75c@$1.00; 50 at $1.50. Peas—60 bu at $1.00; 20 at $1.50; 40 Marrowfat at $2.00. Cabbage—90 crates at $2.75@3.00. Lettuce—66 doz at 30@40c. Asparagus—20 doz small at 50c; 20 good at 75c. Cucumbers—40 doz at 70@75c. Radishes—20 doz at 20c. Onions—40 doz at 30@40c. Beets—30 doz at 40c.

TEAS—No new features were developed in connection with this market. Trade was again dull, and the easy feeling noticeable for some time past is still prevalent. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 55@65c; good, 70@85c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@$1.10; common imperial, 75@80c; good to choice do, 90c@$1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@90c; choice to extra, $1.20@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@$1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 60@70c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85c; common, 65@70c; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black sound, 50@60c.

WOOD—Remains steady and firm at the following quotations: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $6.00@6.50 delivered.

WOOL—Continues in light request at unchanged figures:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@63c
Washed, medium, in good condition	63@65c
Washed, coarse	57@58c
Unwashed, fine	38@40c
Unwashed, medium	40@45c
Unwashed, coarse	47@50c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@78c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@72c

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 17.

CATTLE—Received to-day, 4,160. In this branch of the live stock market trade was quiet, almost to dullness, the supply being large, while from no quarter was the demand at all urgent. The offering, too, were generally of poor quality, there being comparatively few choice corn fed. Common and medium grades comprised the bulk, and for such the feeling was decidedly weak, as there is every indication that the supply will continue liberal. Sales were reported at $3.00@3.75 for inferior to common mixed lots; at $4.00@5.00 for medium to good butchers' stock; at $5.25@5.75 for common to good shipping beeves, and at $6.00@6.75 for choice to extra steers, with most of the transfers within the range of $4.25@6.50. The market closed dull and heavy with many unsold.

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
54	extra shipping steers	1,575	$6 75
19	cows	918	3 87½
19	cows	1,076	4 10
17	cows and steers	923	4 15
12	stockers	980	4 01
15	choice steers	1,322	6.25
65	choice steers	1,298	6 12½
60	choice steers	1,309	6 50
52	choice steers	1,148	6 00
68	choice steers	1,310	6 50
14	choice steers	1,250	6.03
24	good steers	1,210	5 25
17	cows	990	4 75
16	medium steers	1,100	5 5½
17	good steers	1,190	5 75
17	choice steers	1,353	6 35

HOGS—Received, 7,093 head. As compared with Saturday, there was little change to note in the condition of the hog market. The receipts were not large, so that although the demand was moderate, there was a firm feeling all around and prices were sustained, sales making at $3.65@3.80 for common, and at $3.95@4.00 for good to choice. The market closed with about all sold:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
236	212	$4 00	54	206	$3.95	54	194	$3.90
55	267	3 90	114	212	4.00	116	220	3.95
115	188	3 95	49	278	3.80	272	219	4.00
77	171	3 90	60	202	3.95	68	193	4.10
55	193	3 95	42	200	3.95	49	240	3 85
56	188	3 90	54	218	3.90	56	234	4 00
60	210	3 95	65	269	3.90	66	253	4.00
45	201	3 90	70	179	3.90	57	222	4.00
100	210	3 90	112	218	3.90	63	240	3.95
30	229	3 90	55	230	3 90	38	288	3 85
155	190	4 00	107	250	3 90	50	294	3.90
23	189	3 95	57	261	3 90	36	217	3.95
64	222	3 95	56	200	3 90	71	172	4.00
61	188	3 95	75	170	4.00	49	184	3 90

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, June 17.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the forty-eight hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	4,745	2,418
Shingles, m	3,350	1,596
Lath, pieces, m	400	195

CARGOES—The market to-day was again active, but few changes were made in prices. A sawed shingles, lath and pickets were steady. At the close of business hours only one cargo was left over.

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ₩ m	$2.87½@3.00
Ludington, ₩ m	2 75
Pentwater, ₩ m	2 75
Muskegon, ₩ m	2.00 @2.25
White Lake, ₩ m	2 50
Grand River, ₩ m	2 00

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, per cord	2.00
Railroad ties	.10
Two Rivers—lumber, ₩ m	2.25
Ahnepee—wood, ₩ cord	2 75
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.09 @ .10
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.03½@ .04½
Ahnepee—shingles	3 00
Menominee	
Oconto	3 75 @4.00

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	$18 00@20.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15.00@17.00
Common strips and boards	13 00@14 00
Common mixed lumber	12.00@13.00
Joist and scantling	11.25@11 50
Shingles	2.75@ 3.00
Lath	3.00
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Sales were:

Cargo schr Emeline, from Muskegon, 121 m ft boards and strips at $17.00; 7 m lath at $3.00. Sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo schr Jones, from Muskegon, 55,225 ft boards, 57,900 ft strips at $15.50; 8,550 pcs lath at $3.00; (mill tally.) Sold by J. Fraser.

Cargo schr G. R. Roberts, from White Lake, 74 m ft mixed lumber, at $14.00 for 1-inch, $14.25 for 2 do, and 28 m lath at $3.00. Sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo schr Skidmore, from Muskegon, 105 m ft common boards and strips at $13.00; lath at $3.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Milton, from White Lake, 120 m ft common mixed at $12.75 for 1-inch, $11.25 for 2 do; lath at $3.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Hero, from Muskegon, 60 m ft at $13.50 for inch, and $11.25 for 2 inch. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Wade, from Muskegon, deck common boards at $13.00; hold full joist and scantling at $11.25 for 2 inch, and $17.00 for 3 inch. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Liberty, from Muskegon, 90 m ft at $13.50 for inch; and $11.25 for 2 inch. Lath at $3.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Abigail, from Grand Haven, 107 m ft strips and boards at $15.00; 3 m ft 2 inch at $11.25. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Harriet Ann, from Grand Haven, 73 m ft strips and boards, at $15.00; 4 m ft 2-inch pine and hemlock, at $11.00. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo scow Sea Star, from Muskegon, 95 m ft common lumber, at $13.00 for inch, and $11.00 for 2-inch. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo barge C. F. Allen, from Grand Haven, 115,922 ft coarse strips and boards, at $12.50; 31,213 ft 2 inch at $11.00; 4,580 pickets at $10.00; 16,100 pcs lath at $3.00 (mill tally). Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr America, from Menominee, 240 m ft strips and boards, at $15.50; 20 m lath at $3.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Live Oak, from Muskegon, 150 m ft strips and boards, at $15.50; lath at $3.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Emma, from Ludington, 30 m ft strips and boards at $13.50; 70 m ft joist and scantling at $11.50, sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr U. S. Grant, from Ludington, 44 m ft strips and boards at $13.50; 100 m ft joist and scantling at $11.50; 37 m lath at $3.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr G. Barber, from Ludington, 33 m ft strips and boards at $13.50; 50 m ft joist and scantling at $11.50; 20 m lath at $3.00. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Whirlwind, from Ludington, 40 m ft strips and boards, at $13.50; 62 m ft joist and scantling at $11.50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Beloit, from Ludington, 40 m ft strips and boards at $13.50; 62 m ft joist and scantling at $11.50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Walhalla, from Ludington, 44 m ft strips and boards at $13.50; 70 m ft joist and scantling at $11.50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Michaelson, from Ludington, 136 m ft joist and scantling at $11.50. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Falcon, from Ludington, 483 m A shingles at $2.55; 8 m ft joist and scantling at $11.50. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr D. G. Wright, from Ludington, 125 m ft joist and scantling at $11.50. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Annie Tomine, from Ludington, 130 m joist and scantling, at $11.50. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Larinda, from Ludington, 128 m joist and scantling, at $11.50. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr J. F. Tracey, from Manistee, 120 m scantling and joist, at $11.50 (to go to Michigan City.) Sold by Cushman, Calkins & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The demand was active, but quotations were easier. The stocks are gradually improving. We revise our list as follows:

First and second clear	$50 00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47 00@50 00
Third clear, 1 inch	38 00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.50@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	38 00@40.00
First and second clear siding, together	20.00@22.00
Common siding	18 00@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00@37.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	23.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	25 00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joists, scantlings, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14 00@16 00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Dry do	14.00@15.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@23.00
Pickets, square	13.00@15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	14 00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	15.00@18.00
Lath	3 50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3 25@3.50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	20.00@25.00
Whitewood (dry)	20.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	50 00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	
Whitewood, common	27.00
Hickory	17 00
Cherry	25.00@30.00
	30.00@50.00

ON TRACK.

There was a meagre inquiry, and prices favored purchasers:

A or star shingles	$2 87½@3.12½
No 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @2 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.......June 17.

Stmr Manitowoc, Two Creeks, 30 bgs seed, 125 brls flour, and sundries.
Stmr F. F. Wade, Port Huron, 784 pkgs fish, 813 brs railroad iron, and sundries.
Stmr Hilton, McCarthy's Pier, 33,000 railroad ties.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 42 boxes fish, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 45 boxes fish, and sundries.
Prop Gordon Campbell, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 400 m shingles, 40 m lumber, 20 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop B. W. Blanchard, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, 527 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Schr Mary, Ripley Pier, 70 cds wood.
Schr S. Parsons, Oswego, 400 tons railroad iron, 1,590 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Schr Spy, Gross Pointe, 21 yds gravel.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Annie Sherwood, Buffalo, light.
Schr C Gordon, Benton Harbor, 40 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Aldrich, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Barge Planet, Peshtigo, 500 m lumber.
Barge Advance, Peshtigo, 380 m lumber.
Scow Lillie Grey, Ludwig's Pier, 60 cds wood.
Scow Martha, Port Clinton, 20 yds gravel.
Stmr Scotia, Montreal, 200 tons pig iron and sundries.
Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 170 tons pig iron, 400 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, 100 m lumbr, 5 m lath.
Prop H. C Baldwin, Escanaba, 550 tons iron iron ore, 100 tons pig iron.
Schr J. Hibbard, White Lake, 2,300 ties.
Schr Coral, Hamlin, 100 m lumber, 11 m lath.
Schr Cecelia, Muskegon, 175, m lumber.
Schr Paulina, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 26 m lath.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 160 m lumber, 200 m lath.
Schr Nevada, Oswego, 3,300 brls salt.
Schr Salina, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.
Schr Wm Smith, South Haven, 40 cds wood.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 135 m lumber, 25 lath.
Schr Emeline, Muskegon, 121 m lumber, 7,500 m lath.
Schr E. Tempo, Manistee, 150 m lumber.
Schr C C Butts, Centreville, 100 cds wood.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 114 cds wood.
Schr Skidmore, Muskegon, 105 m lumber.
Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr Challenge, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Florida, Oswego, 728 bars railroad iron, 265 tons iron ore.
Scow M. N. Dunham, Pike's Pier, 100 cds wood.
Scow D. G. Wright, Ludington, 130 m lumber.
Scow Monitor, White Lake, 1,900 railroad ties.
Scow Trio, St. Joseph, 62 cds wood.
Barge Contest, Muskegon, 250 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, 160 m lumber.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.
Stmr Lawrence, Ogdensburgh, 26 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 38 pkgs fish, 1 brl flour, and sundries.
Stm barge Monitor, Grand Haven, 75 m shingles.
Prop M. Groh, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Schr Mermaid, Holland, 80 cds wood.
Schr S. F. Gale, Menominee, 180 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr H. Rand, Stony Creek, 90 cds wood.
Schr Major N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 85 m lumber, 400 m shingles.
Schr Kate Kelly, Oswego, 400 tons coal.
Schr D. R. Martin, Elk Rapids, 260 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Whirlwind, Ludington, 150 m lumber.
Schr America, Menominee, 250 m lumber.
Schr C Michelson, Ludington, 135 m lumber.
Schr Vermont, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.
Schr Abigail, Grand Haven, 110 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Katie E. Howard, Muskegon, 80 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr Kitty Grant, Saugatuck, 60 cds wood.
Schr Hamilton, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Live Oak, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Stella, Plummer's Pier, 50 cds wood.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St. Joseph, 50 m lumber.
Schr Liberty, Muskegon, 75 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 125 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr J. M. Forrest, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Anna Maiory, Kingston, 200 tons pig iron.
Schr Walhalla, Ludington, 113 m lumber.
Schr Horace Greeley, Roder's Pier, 57 cds wood.
Schr Warren, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr U. S. Grant, Ludington, 140 m lumber, 40 m lath.
Schr G. Barber, Ludington, 95 m lumber, 17 m lath.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, 46 cds wood.
Schr Atlanta, Menominee, 220 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Beloit, Ludington, 196 m lumber.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.
Schr G. R. Roberts, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Schr R. B. Hubbard, Pentwater, 500 m shingles, 40 m lumber.
Schr Jones, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 12 m lath.
Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 3 m lath.
Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, 90 m lumber.
Schr Topsey, Muskegon, 145 m lumber.
Scow Topsey, Evanston, 17 yds gravel.
Scow Sea Star, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.
Scow Hirondelle, White Lake, 50 cds slabs.
Scow Mount Vernon, Saugatuck, 45 cds wood.
Scow Annie Tomine, Ludington, 153 m lumber.
Scow Ada, Muskegon, 65 m lumber.
Scow Milton, White Lake, 115 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Scow Three Bells, Saugatuck, 50 cds wood.
Scow M. Dixon, White Lake, 75 m lumber.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, 180 m lumber.
Barge Comet, Muskegon, 250 m lumber.

CLEARED.......June 17.

Prop Favorite, Menominee, 400 bu oats, and sundries.
Schr Owasco, Buffalo, 23,315 bu corn.
Schr Sunrise, Buffalo, 29,000 bu corn.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 25 brls salt, and sundries.
Stmr Manitowoc, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 60 green hides, 8 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop F. F. Wade, Port Huron, 23,000 bu corn, 18 bales broom corn, flour, and sundries.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, 24,763 bu corn, 550 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 300 dry hides, 6 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Arizona, Erie, 700 brls flour, 500 tcs lard.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 44,836 bu corn, 100 cases lard.
Bark Advance, Buffalo, 29,000 bu corn.
Schr Annie Sherwood, Buffalo, 40,413 bu corn.
Schr Portland, Port Colborne, 23,431 bu corn.
Schr Thos W. Ferry, Buffalo, 38,000 bu corn.
Schr Hungarian, Oswego, 24,000 bu oats.
Barge Peshtigo, Peshtigo, sundries.
Prop Colorado, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn, 330 brls flour, 29 bales broom corn, 100 half brls fish, and sundries.
Schr Challenge, Muskegon, 50 bu oats.
Schr W. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 10 brls flour, 5 brls pork.
Schr Atalanta, Menominee, 250 bu oats, and sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, sundries.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, June 17.—We note the following engagements: To Boston—Prop Lawrence, corn, through rate. To Buffalo—Schrs L. C. Woodruff, J. G. Masten, Delaware, D. P. Dobbins, Frank Perew, Skylark, Sam Flint, props Fountain City, Blanchard, Potomac, and Gordon Campbell, all corn at 7c.

MILWAUKEE, June 15.—Grain freights are quiet but firm, and rates entirely nominal at 7c for corn and 7½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 15c for wheat to Oswego, though carriers generally ask 8c for wheat to Buffalo. Engagements: To Buffalo—Propeller Arizona, oats at 5½, 7c for rye, and 7½c for wheat.

OSWEGO, June 14.—Freights steady. Charters to Chicago—Schr Montery, coal at $1.10 per ton free.

BUFFALO, June 14.—Rates unchanged; vessels again scarce. The following is the only charter reported: Bark Wm. Sturgess, 100 tons railroad iron at $1.50 per ton free.

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne, June 14:

UP—Schr White Cloud; steam-barge Westford; prop Michigan, Argyle; schr China, Montreal to Detroit, general cargo; prop Ironsides, Kingston to Chicago, light; prop City of Montreal, Montreal to Chatham, general cargo; schr Maggie, Hamilton to Tyrconnell, light; schr Ada Medora, Ogdensburgh to Cleveland, iron ore; bark Mary Merrill, Kingston to Bay City, light; schr Thomas Richards, Hamilton to Detroit, light; bark Arabia, Kingston to Chicago, pig iron; schrs J. B. Penfield, David A. Wells;

DOWN.—Prop Dubuque, Bay City to Ogdensburgh, lumber; barge Plymouth Rock, Bay City to Ogdensburgh, lumber; barge City, Bay City to Ogdensburgh, lumber; brig Peerless, Tyrconnell to Kingston, staves; prop Mary Ward, Chatham to Montreal, general cargo; schr Trinidad, Chicago to Kingston, corn; tug Metamora, Pine Tree Harbor to Prescott; barge F. Russell, Pine Tree Harbor to Prescott; barge H. Benson, Pine Tree Harbor to Prescott; barge Manley, Pine Tree Harbor to Prescott; schr E. H. Rutherford, Port Huron to Kingston, staves.

At Elevator—Brig Roscius.

Wind southwest, light.

Miscellaneous Notes.

IN PORT.—Schooner Philo Scoville has been successfully raised from her dangerous position on Rose's reef. She came up the river last evening about 6 o'clock in two of tugs Gardner and Jones.—*Buffalo Express, June 15.*

OFF.—The bark Colonel Ellsworth, ashore at Point Abino for several days past, was got off yesterday and towed to the dock at Reed's elevator about noon. Some eight thousand bushels of corn was lightered out and brought to the city in canal boats. The cargo had become thoroughly soaked and the swelling seriously threatened to lift off the deck. As it was, the deck showed a large hump in the centre. The vessel is considerably hogged and will require a thorough overhauling. The cargo is offered for sale in its present condition at 20c per bushel, with 15c bid.—*Ibid.*

SCHOONER STAR OF THE NORTH.—This vessel is lying at Campbell, Owen & Co.'s shipyard awaiting the decision of the underwriters, when it is thought she will be sold to the highest bidder.—*Detroit Tribune, June 15.*

REPAIRED.—The barge Tyson, has been repaired at Milwaukee.

LIME-KILN REEF.—The depth of water over Lime-kiln reef, as marked on the ranges, is 16 feet, in a channel 400 feet wide. Vessels going down during westerly winds should pass over this reef at as slow a rate of speed as possible. The ranges are easily seen by day, and are lighted by red and white lights by night.

AGROUND.—Early Thursday morning, as the tug Clara was proceeding down the Detroit River with the schooner Victor in tow, her wheel chains parted, causing a collision between the tug and vessel. The cabin of the tug was demolished, and she was forced aground, running out two and a half inches forward, and eighteen inches aft. A woman cook on the tug was slightly bruised. Some difficulty will be experienced in getting the Clara off.

STURGEON BAY SHIP CANAL.—Preparations are now complete for immediate work upon the ship canal at Sturgeon Bay, and it is expected that labor upon that portion to be completed the present season will be prosecuted with energy and despatch. The Door County *Advocate* has the following in relation to the project:

"W. T. Casgrain, Engineer of the Canal Company, with Messrs. Squires and Dodge, contractors, arrived here last Wednesday for the purpose of looking over the route, preparatory to closing the contract for the whole amount of work to be done. Dredging will be commenced next week at the head of the bay under the supervision of Mr. Casgrain. The amount of work to be done this season is as follows:

Fifty acres of land to be cut, cleared and grubbed.

Eighty thousand cubic yards dry excavation.

One hundred thousand cubic yards wet excavation below water line.

The following material will be required for the season's work:

Fifteen thousand cubic yards fascine revetment.

Three thousand cubic yards stone riprapping.

Ten thousand lineal feet of 12x12 inch pine timber.

One thousand Norway pine piles.

Two thousand five hundred pounds iron draft bolts, 1 inch square.

The above amount of work is to be completed by the 15th day of November, 1872. We think we can say now that the end has come sure, and all who have kept their confidence and faith in its being a success at last, will now feel amply paid for their trouble."

There are now on hand, to be used in immediate operations, about $40,000.

MIDDLE ISLAND LIGHT.—The light house located at Middle Island, Lake Erie, is to be raised 10 feet higher, which will place the beacon 70 feet above the water, with a fixed red light. For vessels bound to Toledo or the head of Lake Erie, it will be second in importance to none.

NO TUGS AT HAND.—A despatch was received at Detroit, on Friday, from Bay City, stating that vessels bound to and from that port, were put to a great inconvenience on account of a great scarcity of tugs for transport to various points on the river, and getting outside. The difficulty, it appears, has arisen from a visit of the Inspector, who has compelled all to tie up at the dock and pass an examination. The owners of the tug Ballantine, on learning the facts, immediately ordered a tug to the above ports, which will render the required aid.

FOGGY WEATHER.—For several days past steamers and vessels on the upper lakes have been much hindered in their movements by dense fogs, which usually set in at an early hour in the evening and continue to late in the morning. A number of vessels connected with the fleet passing down have been eight and nine days on the passage to this point from Chicago, although attended with favorable winds. Steamers have in several instances averted contact with vessels by the timely use of the fog-horn or whistle. A large fleet are at present on the move, and the safety of their movements are anxiously inquired after.—*Detroit Post, June 15.*

THE JAM AT THE FLATS.—The jam which took place at the Flats on Thursday has been partially removed. Some of the vessels detained passed down during the night. The remaining vessel is reported to be the Carlingford, on one side of the channel and hard on. The tug Hector is aiding to get her afloat. The Bridgewater has been towed through into Lake Erie. The new channel is said to be all clear.—*Ibid.*

Scene at a Trial of a Communist.

An exciting scene occurred the other day in Paris during the trial by court-martial of a woman named Augustine Chiffon. During the fighting in Paris this woman was seen in the streets, her hands steeped in blood, and boasting that she had killed two soldiers. On the entry of the troops she was taken prisoner and placed against the wall to be shot, but on her saying that she had tended the wounded, the troops spared her life. On the trial, an officer who was charged with her defence pleaded that her mind was deranged. "I am not mad," she exclaimed, "and protest against the words. I have suffered too much in prison, and demand to be put to death! But your turn will come also; the men of Versailles were too cowardly to kill me, but you will all be shot like dogs! Vive la Commune!" At those words the public rushed on her, and the guard had to intervene for her protection, and dragged her away, still crying out, "Vive la Commune! A bas les Versaillais!" and without her bonnet or shawl, which had been torn from her in the struggle. The Court eventually condemned her to twenty years' hard labor. The woman was then brought back, and on hearing her sentence read, she again burst out in a tone of mockery. "The cowards, they do not dare! Bah! I am 35, and in twenty years I shall be only 55, and still good for something. But it is only a matter to laugh at; a change of Government, and I shall be out at once, and that will not be long. Vive la Commune!"

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The New Rates of Taxation.

SPIRITS.

	Rate of tax.
Spirits distilled from grapes, per proof gallon	$ 0.70
Spirits distilled from apples and peaches, per proof gallon	75
Spirits distilled from materials other than grapes, apples, and peaches, per proof gallon	

And the tax of such spirits shall be collected on the whole number of gauge or wine gallons below proof, and shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof spirit as defined by this act (proof spirit shall be held and taken to be that alcoholic liquor which contains one-half of its volume of alcohol of a specific gravity of 7.939 at 60 degrees Fahrenheit), and any fractional part of a gallon amounting to one-half gallon or over in a cask or package shall be taxed as a gallon, and any fractional part of a gallon less than one-half gallon in any cask or package shall be exempt from tax.

Dealers, retail liquor. Every person who sells or offers for sale foreign or domestic distilled spirits or wines, in less quantities than five gallons at the same time, shall be regarded as a retail liquor dealer, and pay a special tax of 25.00

Dealers, wholesale liquor. Every person who sells or offers for sale foreign or domestic distilled spirits or wines in quantities of not less than five gallons at the same time, shall be regarded as a wholesale liquor dealer, and shall pay a special tax of 100.00

Dealers in liquors whose sales, including sales of all other merchandise, shall exceed $25,000, shall each pay an additional for every $100 of sales of liquors in excess of such $25,000 at the rate of 1.00

Wines, liquors, or compounds known or denominated as wine, and made in imitation of sparkling wine or champagne, but not made from grapes grown in the United States, and on all liquors not made from grapes, currants, rhubarb, or berries grown in the United States, but produced by being rectified or mixed with distilled spirits, or by the fusion of any matter in spirits to be sold as wine, or as a substitute for wine, per bottle or package containing not more than one pint (stamp tax) 10

Same, per bottle or package containing more than one pint and not more than one quart (stamp tax) 20

And at the same rate for any larger quantity of such merchandise, however the same may be put up, or whatever may be the package.

Rectifiers (special tax) 200.00

Manufacturers of stills shall each pay a special tax of 50.00

Stills or worms manufactured, each (special tax) 20.00

Stamps, distillery warehouse, each 15

Stamps for rectified spirits, each 10

Stamps for wholesale liquor dealers, each 10

FERMENTED LIQUORS.

Ale, beer, lager-beer, porter, and other similar fermented liquors, by whatever name such liquors may be called, for every barrel containing not more than 31 gallons 1.00

And at a like rate for any other quantity, or any fractional part of a barrel which shall be brewed, or manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale within the United States, &c.: *Provided*, That fractional parts shall be halves, quarters, sixths, and eighths; and any fractional part of a barrel containing less than one-eighth shall be accounted one eighth; more than one-eighth and not more than one sixth shall be accounted one-sixth; more than one-sixth and not more than one-fourth shall be accounted one-fourth; more than one-fourth and not more than one-half shall be accounted one-half; more than one-half and not more than one barrel shall be accounted one barrel; one barrel and not more than sixty-three gallons shall be accounted two barrels, or a hogshead.

Dealers, retail malt liquor. Every person who sells or offers for sale malt liquors in quantities of five gallons or less at one time, but does not deal in spirituous liquors, shall be regarded as a retail dealer in malt liquors, and shall pay a special tax of 20.00

Dealers, wholesale malt liquor. Every person who sells or offers for sale malt-liquors in large quantities at one time, but who does not deal in spirituous liquors, shall be regarded as a wholesale dealer in malt-liquors, and shall pay a special tax of 50.00

No brewer shall be required to pay a special tax as a wholesale dealer, by reason of selling at wholesale, at a place other than his brewery, malt-liquors manufactured by him.

Where fermented liquor has become sour or damaged so as to be incapable of use as such, brewers may sell the same for manufacturing purposes, and may remove the same to places where it may be used for such purposes, in casks or other vessels, unlike those ordinarily used for fermented liquors, containing respectively not less than one barrel each, and having the nature of their contents marked upon them, without affixing thereon the permit, stamp, or stamps required.

TOBACCO.

Cigars of all descriptions, domestic or imported, made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, per 1,000 .... 5.00

Cigarettes, domestic or imported, weighing over three pounds per 1,000—per 1,000 .... 5 00

Cigarettes, domestic or imported, weighing not over three pounds per 1,000—per 1,000 .... 1 50

Snuff of all descriptions, manufactured from tobacco or any substitute therefor, per pound 32

Snuff flour, sold or removed for use, per pound 32

Dealers in leaf-tobacco, except retail dealers in leaf-tobacco, as hereinafter defined, shall pay a tax of 25 00

Every person shall be regarded as a dealer in leaf-tobacco whose business it is, for himself, or on commission, to sell, or offer for sale, or consign for sale on commission, leaf-tobacco; and payment of a special tax as dealer in tobacco, manufacturer of tobacco, or manufacturer of cigars, or any other special tax, shall not exempt any person dealing in leaf tobacco from payment of the special tax therefor hereby required. But no farmer or planter shall be required to pay a special tax as a dealer in leaf-tobacco, for selling tobacco of his own production, or tobacco received by him as rent from tenants who have produced the same on his land. But nothing in this section shall be construed to exempt from a special tax any farmer or planter who shall, by peddling or otherwise, sell leaf-tobacco at retail, directly to consumers, or who shall sell or assign, consign, transfer, or dispose of to persons other than those who have paid a special tax as leaf-dealers or manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, or to persons purchasing leaf-tobacco for export.

Dealers in leaf tobacco shall hereafter sell only to other dealers who have paid a special tax as such, and to manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, and to such persons as are known to be purchasers of leaf tobacco for export.

Retail dealers in leaf tobacco shall each pay 500 00

If their annual sales exceed $1,000, shall each pay, in addition thereto, for every dollar in excess of $1,000 of their sales .... .50

Every person shall be regarded as a retail dealer in leaf tobacco whose business it is to sell leaf tobacco in quantities less than an original hogshead, case, or bale; or who shall sell directly to consumers, or to persons other than dealers in leaf tobacco who have paid a special tax as such; or to manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, who have paid a special tax; or to persons who purchase in original packages for export.

Dealers in tobacco 5.00

Every person whose business it is to sell or offer for sale, manufactured tobacco, snuffs, or cigars, shall be regarded as a dealer in tobacco, and the payment of a special tax as a wholesale or retail liquor dealer, or the payment of any other special tax, shall not relieve any person who sells manufactured tobacco and cigars from the payment of this tax: *Provided*, That no manufacturer of tobacco, snuff or cigars shall be required to pay a special tax as dealer in manufactured tobacco and cigars for selling his own products at the place of manufacture.

Manufacturers of tobacco 10 00

Every person whose business it is to manufacture snuff for himself, or who shall employ others to manufacture tobacco or snuff, whether such manufacture shall be by cutting, pressing, grinding, crushing, or rubbing of any raw or leaf tobacco, or otherwise preparing raw or leaf tobacco, or manufactured, or partially manufactured tobacco or snuff, or the putting up for use or consumption of scraps, waste clippings, stems, or deposits of tobacco resulting from any process of handling tobacco, shall be regarded as a manufacturer of tobacco.

Manufacturers of cigars 10.00

Every person whose business it is to make or manufacture cigars for himself, or who shall employ others to make or manufacture cigars, shall be regarded as a manufacturer of cigars. Every person whose business it is to make cigars for others, either for pay, upon commission, on shares or otherwise, from material furnished by others, shall be regarded as a cigar maker. Every cigar-maker shall cause his name and residence to be registered, without previous demand, with the Assistant Assessor of the division in which such cigar-maker shall be employed; and any manufacturer of cigars employing any cigar-maker who shall have neglected or refused to make such registry, shall, on conviction, be fined five dollars for each day that such cigar-maker so offending, by neglect or refusal to register, shall be employed by him.

Peddlers of tobacco, when travelling with more than two horses, mules, or other animals (first class) 50.00

When travelling with two horses, mules, or other animals (second class) 25.00

When travelling with one horse, mule, or other animal (third class) 15.00

When travelling on foot or by public conveyance (fourth class) 10.00

Any person who sells, or offers to sell and deliver, manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, travelling from place to place, in the town or through the country, shall be regarded as a peddler of tobacco.

On all chewing and smoking tobacco, fine-cut, Cavendish, plug, or twist, cut, or granulated, of every description; on tobacco twisted by hand, or reduced into a condition to be consumed, or in any manner other than the ordinary mode of drying and curing, prepared for sale or consumption, even if prepared without the use of any machine or instrument, and without being pressed or sweetened; and on all fine-cut shorts and refuse scraps, clippings, cuttings, and sweepings of tobacco, per pound 20

Stamps for tobacco, snuff, and cigars, for immediate export, each 10

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Bank deposits, per month	1-24
Bank deposits, savings, &c., having no capital stock, per six months	1-48
Bank capital, per month	1-24
Bank circulation, per month	1-12
Bank circulation, exceeding 90 per cent of capital, in addition, per month	1-6
Banks, on amount of notes of any person, State bank or State banking association, used for circulation, and paid out	10

Payable semi annually, Jan 1 and July 1.

STAMP DUTIES.

Schedule B

Bank check, draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money whatsoever, drawn upon any bank, banker, or trust company, or for any sum exceeding $10, drawn upon any other person or persons, companies, or corporations, at sight or on demand 02

MEDICINES OR PREPARATIONS.

Schedule C.

For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, vial, or other inclosure, containing any pills, powders, tinctures, troches, or lozenges, syrups, cordials, bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, essences, spirits, oils, or other preparations or compositions whatsoever, made and sold, or removed for consumption and sale, by any person or persons whatever, wherein the person making or preparing the same has, or claims to have, any private formula or occult secret or art for the making or preparing the same, or has, or claims to have, any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or which are prepared, uttered, vended, or exposed for sale under any letters patent, or held out or recommended to the public by the makers, venders, or proprietors thereof, as proprietary medicines, or as remedies or specifics for any disease, diseases, or affections whatever affecting the human or animal body, as follows: Where such packet, box, bottle, vial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall not exceed, at the retail price or value, the sum of twenty-five cents, one cent 01

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, vial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 25 cents, and shall not exceed the retail price or value of 50 cents, 2 cents 02

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, vial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 50 cents, and shall not exceed the retail price or value of 75 cents, 3 cents 03

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, vial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 75 cents, and shall not exceed the retail price or value of $1, 4 cents 04

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, vial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of $1, for each and every 50 cents or fractional part thereof over and above the $1, as before mentioned, and additional 2 cents 02

PERFUMERY AND COSMETICS.

For and upon every packet, box, bottle, pot, vial, or other inclosure, containing any essence, extract, toilet water, cosmetic, hair oil, pomade, hair dressing, hair restorative, hair dye, tooth-wash, dentifrice, tooth-paste, aromatic cachous, or any similar articles, by whatsoever name the same have been, now are, or may hereafter be called, known or distinguished, or used or applied, or to be used or applied as perfumes or applications to the hair, mouth, or skin, made, prepared, and sold or removed, for consumption and sale in the United States, where such packet, box, bottle, pot, vial, or other inclosure with its contents, shall not exceed, at the retail price or value, the sum of 25 cents, one cent 01

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, vial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 25 cents, and shall not exceed the retail price or value of 50 cents, two cents 02

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, vial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 50 cents, and shall not exceed the retail price or value of 75 cents, three cents 03

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, vial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of 75 cents, and shall not exceed the retail price or value of $1, four cents 04

Where such packet, box, bottle, pot, vial, or other inclosure, with its contents, shall exceed the retail price or value of $1, for each and every 50 cents or fractional part thereof over and above the $1, as before mentioned, an additional two cents 02

Friction matches, or lucifer matches, or other articles made in part of wood and used for like purposes, in parcels or packages containing 100 matches or less, for each parcel or package, one cent 01

When in parcels or packages containing more than 100 and not more than 200 matches, for each parcel or package, two cents 02

And for every additional 100 matches, or fractional part thereof, one cent 01

For wax tapers, double the rates herein imposed upon friction or lucifer matches; on cigar lights, made in part of wood, wax, glass, paper, or other materials, in parcels or packages containing 25 lights or less in each parcel or package, one cent 01

When in parcels or packages containing more than 25 and not more than 50 lights, two cents 02

For every additional 25 lights or fractional part of that number, one cent additional 01

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	*4:50 p m	*9:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	*9:00 p m	7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p m	7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. || Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:15 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	‡7:35 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	‡7:35 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Keokuk Passenger	*8:15 p m	*7:35 a m
Gilman Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:00 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:47 a m
do do do	*8:00 a m	*8:35 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*1:30 p m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*4:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*6:15 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	10:30 a m	3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	10:30 p m	6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 a m	2:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	9:30 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	9:00 p m	6:30 a m

†Sunday excepted. ‡Saturday excepted. §Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 53 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:35 a m
Night Express	‡10:00 p m	§7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:46 a m	*9:30 p m
Special New York Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:00 a m
Night Express	*10:00 p m	*10:00 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:20 a m	5:20 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	‡8:00 a m	‡7:00 p m
Pacific Express	‡5:15 p m	‡6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9.00 p m	‡6:30 a m
Mail	6:00 a m	6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	3:45 p m	10:40 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Day Express	*8:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accom'odation (daily)	3:35 p m	10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Night Express	9:00 p m	*6:00 a m

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†7:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	3:30 p m	*10:30 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*8:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*3:00 p m	*4:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p m	*4:15 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	4:30 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	‡9:00 p m	‡7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*6:15 p m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
	*6:35 a m	*9:05 a m

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

MEDICAL CARDS.

LOST ENERGY — DESPONDENCY, Grief, Anxiety of Mind, Defective Memory, Bashfulness, Weakness of Mind and Body, all troubles caused by Nervous Debility, speedily cured by the only known and sure remedy, used at the old WESTERN MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 137 SYCAMORE-ST., CINCINNATI, O. No pay required of responsible persons until cured. Send two stamps for free circular of advice.

DR. STONE, 112 West Madison-st., Treats and cures more cases of Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases, and at lower prices, than any Doctor in Chicago. Nervous Debility permanently cured by a new plan. No mercury or poisonous drugs used. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Cures guaranteed. Circulars free. Office 112 West Madison-st.

Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st. Has the most extensive practice in all Chronic, Nervous, and Special Diseases of both sexes of any specialist in Chicago. Can be confidentially consulted personally or by mail free of charge. His Medical Treatise for ladies and gentlemen sent free. All female difficulties treated with safety and success.

Dr. C. Bigelow, 464 SOUTH STATE-ST., Chicago, Ill., has for the last twelve years gained a reputation above all others in curing NERVOUS DEBILITY, CHRONIC, and SPECIAL DISEASES. Cures guaranteed. Circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Enclose stamp. Rooms separate; you see only the doctor. Consultation free. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY! DR. A. G. OLIN, 145 State-st., cures Nervous Debility and Special Diseases caused by abuses or excess. Also Female Complaints. Circulars sent free.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. J. KEAN, 360 South Clark-st., Chicago, may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. DR. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay!

The Chicago Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily Edition, per year, by MAIL......$12.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, per year, by MAIL...... 6.00
Sunday Edition, per year, by MAIL...... 2.50
Weekly Edition, per year, by MAIL...... 2.00
Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, No. 15 Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

TRIBUNE Branch Office, No. 469 Wabash-av., in the Bookstore of Messrs. Cobb, Andrews & Co., where advertisements and subscriptions will be received, and will secure the same attention as if left at the Main Office.

Tuesday Morning, June 18, 1872.

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

Reduced Rates for The Weekly Chicago Tribune for the Campaign.

The country is now entering upon a Presidential Campaign which will, perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 1860. It is now morally certain that the only candidates in the field for the Presidency will be HORACE GREELEY and ULYSSES S. GRANT. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will support Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President, on the Cincinnati Platform; and the weekly campaign edition will be furnished from the 15th of May to the 15th of November, or for any shorter time, at the following extremely low rates:

One copy....$0.50
Ten copies....4.50
Twenty-five copies....10.00

Send in your orders.

Remittances may be made either by draft express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Illinois.

OUR GIFT-TAKING ALDERMEN.

The days of private munificence toward public officers, and of reciprocal generosity on the part of the faithful servants of the people toward their private benefactors, are, we fear, gliding swiftly by. Not a few will regret the change, and will, perhaps, seek to detain them as they fly; for, among all the modes of productive industry, none yield so large returns with so little labor as the making of small presents from one's private purse to a public officer, to be repaid by him, either by votes in the Common Council on the purchase of school lots, or by a contract to put new engines into American steamers, or by appointments to office with salaries.

Here, in Chicago, we have ruthlessly invaded the private rights of seven of our City Fathers, by punishing them for taking gifts. The personal right of these gentlemen to become the recipients of the spontaneous and unsolicited generosity of their fellow-citizens, is trampled upon and denied. It is conceded that they were serving the city without pay of any kind, and that, but for these grateful marks of the popular esteem, they would have been sacrificing their time, money, and estate to the cause of municipal regeneration entirely without reward. What right has the city thus to draft into its service the high talents and herculean labors of gentlemen of Aldermanic capacity, and not only refuse pay for them, but punish them for accepting pay from others?

Five out of our seven Aldermen—Messrs. Walsh, Busse, Glade, Whittaker, and McAuley—were promoted to their municipal offices for their vigor and firmness in helping to suppress the most gigantic Rebellion the world ever saw. It is impossible to divide the credit of suppressing the Rebellion, and ungenerous to shirk and grudge the credit due to every defender of the Republic. He who did his best did all, and "Angels could do no more." Walsh, Busse, Glade, Whittaker, and McAuley not only voted for the vigorous suppression of the Rebellion, but they so conducted their saloons and offices as to make them nurseries of Republican principles. They drank vigorously and deeply the noble toast of "The Union forever; hurrah, boys, hurrah!" Busse sold the pure article of courage, malt and distilled, to our enthusiastic volunteers, as they set out for the front, and welcomed them back with the same potent and inspiring draughts. They put down the fire in the rear, while our armies suppressed the Rebellion in front. As saloon-keepers and ward-bummers, each one of them wielded from fifty to a hundred votes, which were faithfully cast for Emancipation and the War.

Alas! that our querulous Copperhead Courts and Sorehead Juries should ever get the power to slander Republicans like these, by proving against them such little irregularities as taking presents of $3,000 from one grateful citizen, and $150 from another, and $1,800 from a third! These slanders are all the worse for being made plausible by proof. What if it is shown that, after receiving the presents, they voted to purchase a certain school-lot from one donor, or to change a hay-market in a manner accidentally to enrich another? Is the integrity of gentlemen who aided in suppressing a gigantic Rebellion, and who were nominated for their offices in regular Convention, and who have the confidence of the Republican party, to be trifled with at the instance of Copperheads and Soreheads on such trifling pretexts as these?

When we allow the Sergeants and Orderlies of the Republican army to be struck down by such foul insinuations, backed up by fouler proofs, and substantiated by unrighteous verdicts, who is to guarantee that the same weapons may not be turned against Cabinet Ministers and Collectors of Customs? Are not our Republican voters aware that others besides Walsh, Busse, Glade & Co. were engaged in suppressing the Rebellion; that others than they were for these services placed in high positions of trust and influence; that others than they received presents, and have conferred corresponding official benefits on the donors? We say nothing of the presents alleged to have been made to Cabinet Ministers in connection with the Chorpenning, and Secor, and a dozen other claims. The danger of too harsh a judgment on gift-taking in these cases is self-evident. We aim only to call attention to the fact that, if true Republicans, like Glade, and Walsh, and Busse, are to be sacrificed for receiving tributes of the spontaneous gratitude of their fellow-citizens, there is no telling where this revolution is to end. It may bring the palaces of our Republican nobility clattering about our ears. It may subvert the very foundations of our Republic, and so forth and so on. It becomes us to pass some resolution to stop the conviction by juries of men duly indorsed by regular Republican Conventions. Are not Republican Conventions competent to purify the Republican party? Governor Oglesby says they are. If so, our seven Chicago Aldermen, having been regularly nominated by Republican Conventions, not long before they were tried and convicted by irregular Courts and Juries, must be innocent! Will Republicans allow a Sorehead Jury and Copperhead Judge to reverse the verdict of a regular Republican Convention? If not, it will be the duty of Governor Oglesby, if re-elected, to pardon these Republican martyrs, and make them some compensation, half of which should be as damages for being charged with crime, and the other half for having it proved on them.

"CORNER" OPERATIONS.

The corner in oats has assumed proportions which demand the serious consideration of the banks, merchants, railroads, and all others interested in the business of Chicago. There have been many corners heretofore attempted in this city, but never before under circumstances that enabled the operator to arrest the transportation of all kinds of grain to this city.

There is but one reason why grain is brought to Chicago at all, and that is because it can have the benefit of water transportation at lower rates than are possible by rail. An instance of this was shown on Saturday last, when the Java carried from this port 105,000 bushels of grain, which was equal to the capacity of 164 cars, or at least ten ordinary trains. For the reception of this grain in Chicago necessity has created a business known as warehousing; whereby the railroads, instead of the slow process of delivering it to the various consignees, may deliver whole train-loads, and have their cars emptied in a few minutes. From this has grown the business of buying and selling warehouse receipts for grain, instead of the grain itself. The Board of Trade, heretofore, has made a rule that contracts for the delivery of grain can only be filled by handing over the receipts of certain warehouses known as "regular." The fire destroyed several of these grain warehouses, reducing the storage capacity of those now regular to about 8,500,000 bushels. Taking advantage of the reduced storage-room, an adventurous person has bought up all the oats in store in this city, and is buying largely of the same article to be delivered during the month of June. The demand for oats for shipment in …sed the price in this market, inducing large shipments. The warehouses were at once filled with oats. The railroads had many hundreds of cars standing on the tracks here, with no place to deliver the grain, and were at last compelled to issue orders forbidding the receipt of any more on their lines. In this emergency, the Board of Trade, by an order, declared that receipts issued by the Dock Company and by Neeley's warehouse should be considered regular in the settlement of contracts; but, since then, Mr. Charles Hitchcock has given the legal opinion that such receipts are not valid in the settlement of contracts made before the date of the order declaring those warehouses regular. The result is, that there is a difference in the commercial value between the old regular and the new receipts of 8 cents per bushel, though the oats in the two classes of warehouses are of equal quality. Yesterday several warehouses refused to receive any wheat, and practically the receipt of grain in Chicago by rail has ceased. There is no legal place to put it. On Saturday, 105,000 bushels of oats were shipped by the Java, but the shipper did not surrender his warehouse room, he continuing to pay storage for the empty bins for the rest of the month. This is the 18th of June, and the corner is to hold out until the close of business hours on the 30th, and in the meantime the receipt of grain in this city must be practically suspended. The grain which would come here is now going to Milwaukee and other points; the railroads being unable to find storage for it here.

The Board of Trade, having already made two places regular which were not regular before, should not stop there. If they can make two additional warehouses regular, why not twenty? They can declare the receipts of any responsible warehousemen not only regular during this emergency, but indefinitely. The railroads, having departed from their policy of delivering grain only to certain warehouses, in order to escape from the pressure of having their trains standing idle, have shown that they can deliver grain without loss or injury at any warehouse having the conveniences of side-tracks, or they can deliver to wagons. If they can depart from this policy in the case of two or three warehouses, why not do it in the case of a dozen?

The railroads seem to have a clear and legitimate defence for refusing to receive any more grain to be brought to this city; but that the regular warehousemen are not to some extent connected with this "corner" in warehouse-room, is by no means clear. That, however, as well as the whole affair, should be thoroughly ventilated by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. The success of the corner, however, depends upon the aid it obtains from the banks. It requires more money to successfully carry such an affair four weeks than is at the disposal of those known to be partners in the transaction. Who, then, are the real parties that are blocking the wheels of commerce,—suspending the receipts of grain, and driving millions of dollars of trade from the city? If the real operators be the banks, which banks are they? The corner, if successful, may add a few thousands of dollars to the wealth of a few persons, but at what a cost to the city? Already it is known in all parts of the world that three or four persons, backed by banks in Chicago, have bought up all the warehouse-room in the city, and have arrested the grain trade leaving millions of bushels along the lines of railways without transportation to Chicago. The injurious effect of this upon the character and interests of the city cannot be compensated by a hundred times the paltry gain that the few may make in this corner.

The time has come when the City of Chicago must insist that the railroads shall deliver grain to every warehouse to which it can move its cars; and the Board of Trade must declare that any warehouse receipt for grain shall be valid in the settlement of contracts. The Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners will be derelict in their duty if they do not sift this whole matter to the bottom, and, if there be any legal remedy, bring the whole disgraceful and injurious business to an abrupt conclusion.

The Chicago *Journal* has reached the conclusion that Greeley and Brown will have more than two-thirds of the Baltimore Convention, and that their indorsement is a foregone conclusion, and then, with pious horror, that paper exclaims:

> And what a shameful spectacle of political treachery this will be,—on the part of the Democracy, on the one hand, in nominating their inveterate enemy, and, on the other hand, in Greeley accepting such a nomination at the hands of his life-long political adversaries!
>
> —"Can such things be,
> And overcome us like a summer's cloud,
> Without our special wonder?"

There has never been a doubt as to what the honest people of all parties would do when the opportunity was offered them to vote for a candidate selected outside of the old partisan organizations, and the Baltimore Convention will only give expression to the already declared purpose of the people in nearly all the States of the Union.

But, looking at the matter from the Republican party stand point, the wonder of the *Journal* ought not to be that the Democrats support Greeley, but at the general sentiment of the people, to which the Democratic party in all its State Conventions gives expression when it adopts the Cincinnati Platform, and declares:

> We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.
>
> We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution.

The *Journal* regards it as "a shameful spectacle of political treachery" that the Democrats do not swear that it is the duty of the Government to discriminate against certain classes of citizens, because of their nativity, race, color, religious or political opinions; and protest that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments are null and void, and so infamous that they ought to be resisted by force. If the Democracy had only done this, the *Journal* would have regarded it as an act of sublime patriotism, because it would leave the Grant party some principles to contend for.

The State of Texas is represented in the United States Senate by an enthusiastic Grant man, named Flanagan, who has by no means an unfavorable opinion of his own importance. He undertook to reply to Senators Sumner and Schurz, and, after referring to the latter as the "Senator born in Germany," said:

> He has been discoursing to large Democratic audiences, and what has he been teaching? The corruption of this Government! Now, that may be considered very favorable. We are instructed by these bright spirits, some of whom, by the way, have not succeeded very well in their own country; but they come here and point out the corruptions of the United States Government with a great deal of success, and the Democrats are delighted at it because they will all go down together, and risk their chances upon the floating planks of the *debris* of the nation subsequently. That is the verdict of history which we are realizing. We are told by distinguished foreigners what the true principles of Republicanism are!
>
> Now, I am a little like the great "Father of his Country" when the dying Braddock expired in his arms. Braddock, the proud British General, said, on that occasion, "High times, my God, sir, for a young American buckskin to teach a British General how to fight." High times, indeed, if the American Senate is to be instructed in its duties by a German. Now, I love the Germans; I wish they would come here in thousands upon thousands, because they are good citizens; but I would just as lief have the shortcomings of our Government pointed out to us by native Americans; it would sound to me fully as well, to say the least. *By the way, I must say that I think we have gone on the liberal line far enough.*

This speech furnishes an additional instance of the fact that illiberal prejudices are a natural result of ignorance; and this itinerant carpet-bagger, objecting to a speech because made by a "Senator born in Germany," is precisely of that class of public men who think that all men at the South who will not vote the regular ticket ought to be kept out of office by force, as dangerous enemies of the country.

The *Financier* (New York), of which the twenty-third number has reached us, is, in our opinion, the ablest journal of financial and economic science published in this country. We are compelled to dissent from the views maintained in its article of June 8, on "The Adverse Balance of Trade," in which it seems to us to be arguing in a circle. But, among the numerous discussions of economic science which we have read in its columns, this is the only one we can now recall which appears to be grounded in error. The article which it recently published, showing the unwisdom of the law of Congress which requires the banks to keep a rigid and invariable reserve of legal-tender notes, was worth, as the book-reviewers say, the price of the whole volume.

Every collection of English verse, made within the last quarter-century, has contained a certain poem on the birth of Christ, through which runs the refrain:

> In the solemn midnight,
> Centuries ago.

Thirty-five years ago, its author, Alfred Domett, gave a royal entertainment to his friends; left them, leaning on Robert Browning's arm; left him, and vanished. Many years after, he was seen, in a boat manned by savages, off the coast of New Zealand, but this was the only glimpse vouchsafed his friends. He was long ago given up for dead. Browning's poem of "Waring" is founded on this strange career. A few days ago, the dead man came back, wearied with wandering, to tell the story of a life spent in ruling the barbarians among whom he had hid himself from civilization. He has brought with him the fruit of thirty-five years of practical solitude in the shape of a poem of 14,000 lines, which is soon to be published. Its author's life will be an advertisement, such as book has never had before.

Mr. Samuel A. Way, of Boston, has insured his good deeds living after him. He has bequeathed the bulk of his very large fortune as a fund for the relief of poor seamstresses. To this end, it is divided into two portions, a labor and a building fund. The former is to be used, at the discretion of the trustees, in "investing capital in undertaking the manufacture and sale of the various descriptions of goods produced by sewing-women." Especial attention is to be paid to providing work during dull seasons, so that employment may be constant. The building fund will erect houses like those A. T. Stewart is putting up in New York, in which large, healthful rooms will be rented at low rates. "My principal object," says Mr. Way in his will, "is to help *workers* to constant employment at fair prices, and to desirable homes at fair rent." If his bequest is well managed, this wise object is sure to be attained.

England is fast recovering from its mania of loyalty to the Prince of Wales. It is much moved thereto by the accounts of his doings in Paris. It seems that, the first night of his stay there, he went to see a play, *Timbale d'Argent*, which the Parisian press has united in condemning for its indecency. The next night, his wife and he attended a grossly indelicate drama, the "Hundred Virgins," from which they went to the Jardin Mabille. No Frenchwoman, who makes any pretensions to purity, is ever seen in this notorious place. The presence of some members of the Corps Legislatif there, just before the Franco-German war, caused such a scandal that they were forced to explain the accidental nature of their visit, through the press. In such a place, the Prince and Princess of Wales passed the late hours of Saturday night. The future head of the English Church is evidently relapsing into his old ways.

The House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, New York, is the latest addition to the long list of American prisons where men, treated like brutes, become brutes. The whippings, the starvings, the torturings, that have disgraced our Penitentiaries, from Connecticut to California, have been practised in this nominal reformatory for years. Finally, they culminated in the murder of the chief torturer by a boy whom he had cruelly abused. The murderer has just had his trial in New York City. At this, such horrible revelations of the treatment he had received were made, that he was given the lightest possible sentence,—one year of confinement. Cannot some American Charles Reade write down the horrors of our prisons as effectively as the Englishman did those of English mad-houses?

The National Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association has ended its labors. Its last two sessions were mainly devoted to a discussion of an amendment excluding from membership all smokers and drinkers. The anti-tobacco movement only succeeded in obtaining a declaration that it was "the general feeling of the meeting that no good Christian would use" the weed. The other attempt was more successful. A rule, adopted in 1869, by which "temperance" was made a test of membership, was amended by substituting "total abstinence." This new regulation will probably be a dead letter. If it is enforced, it will result in the loss, by the Association, of very many prominent members, who believe, with Emerson, that "Good wine is as good as good bread."

Over a year ago, some English artists of acknowledged ability combined, under the superintendence of the painter-poet, William Morris, to prepare designs for the internal decoration and furnishing of houses. This attempt to substitute the ideas of a trained artist for those of an upholsterer, in whose eyes expense is the only measure of beauty, has been a gratifying success. Here is a precedent which men of really cultivated tastes, who are struggling for wealth in some thoroughly uncongenial occupation, would do well to follow. They would benefit themselves as much as the people who would buy their advice,—and this, considering the barbarous style of furnishing that prevails in American parlors, is saying a great deal.

Among the Senators whose terms expire next March, and who have little or no chance of re-election, are: Spencer, of Alabama; Pomeroy, of Kansas; Kellogg, of Louisiana; Nye, of Nevada; Conkling, of New York; and Cameron, of Pennsylvania. Each one of these men has been charged with corruption. Each one of them is a blatant upholder of the President. His re-election would insure their continuance as pensioners on the public purse; so that, for the next four years, they would disgrace and debauch our Cabinet, our Supreme Court, or our Diplomatic Corps, as they have our Senate, during the last six.

Probably the base ball players of Worcester (Mass.) had no suitable field whatever, so that they were really obliged to use the old Pine Meadow Cemetery for such a purpose. No reasonable person can object to their breaking down the tomb-stones in order to make a level ground. When, however, the "ins" amuse themselves by digging up the buried bodies, and strewing them around promiscuously, they are really going a little too far, and ought to be stopped. The good people of Worcester don't seem to think so, though, so that the sport goes on unchecked.

POLITICAL.

The Republican Congressional Convention in the Fifth District of Illinois is called to meet in Polo, Thursday, July 25. We are not aware of any opposition to the return of the Hon. H. C. Burchard, now in his second term.

—Certain Administration organs having said that "the Hon. Newton Bateman, who signed the call for the sorehead convention, repudiates the whole movement," the Springfield *Register* says:

> "There is no man in Illinois, nor elsewhere, more heartily devoted to the Liberal movement than Newton Bateman. He sees in it the only relief to the people from the Imperial Grant and his dynasty. He not only signed the call for the People's Liberal movement, but he accepted the Chairmanship of the first Liberal Republican Club organized in this State, and is active, earnest, and consistent in its support. Hon Newton Bateman is not the man to take hold of the plow and look back. He aids and goes with the People's movement."

—William Shannon, of Carroll County, is named for Secretary of State on the Democratic ticket.

—The Janesville *Picayune*, quoted by the Chicago *Times* as anti-Greeley, and "a leading Democratic organ in the Northwest," is an occasional advertising sheet.

—The Michigan Republican Convention is called to meet at Lansing, Wednesday, July 31. Governor Henry P. Baldwin is named for a third term, and others mentioned are: John P. Bagley, of Detroit; Henry H. Holt, of Muskegon; Colonel F. B. Stockbridge, of Allegan; and the present Auditor, General Humphrey.

—Greeley Clubs are forming all over the State of Minnesota, and are meeting with great success. The latest is a Scandinavian Greeley Club at St. Paul.

—Massachusetts politicians are already climbing into Wilson's Senatorial shoes, and of these Ben. Butler is foremost, with Boutwell next, and Dawes, Claflin, and others honorably mentioned.

—There is a movement in West Virginia to encourage Governor Jacob (Democrat) to run for re-election, against Camden, with promise of Administration support.

—J. Brisbin Walker, of W. Va., is the Republican nominee for Congress in the Third District of that State. He recently married a daughter of "Porte Crayon" Strother.

—Look on this picture, drawn by an able Administration journal:

> "Warmoth, present Governor of Louisiana, became a resident of that State at the close of the war, a penniless adventurer. He has been in office most of the time since. He is now said to be worth four millions of dollars. Warmoth supports Greeley for President."

And on this, as a single specimen:

> "Scott, present Governor of South Carolina, became, etc. [Supply formula as above.] Scott supports Grant for President."

—One S. B. McCracken is quoted as "a leading Democrat of Michigan, who will support Grant in preference to Greeley;" and of him the Detroit *Free Press*, itself anti-Greeley, says:

> "S. B. McCracken is not a Democrat, has not been for a number of years, and has been eulogizing Grant for two or three years past. If Mr. McCracken has any politics at the present time, his sentiments would lead him to support the nomination of Victoria C. Woodhull. It is stated that the *Post* of this city bore the expense of telegraphing the fact of his speech to the Chicago papers."

—Lieutenant N. S. McKeen, of Marshall, Ill., an escaped prisoner from Andersonville, and a member of the Twenty-first Illinois, Grant's old regiment, is enthusiastically for Greeley.

—The Marshalltown (Iowa) *Times* thinks its preference, the Hon. James Wilson, of Iowa, will be duly nominated for Congress, without opposition.

—In the New Hampshire Legislative caucus for United States Senator, the course of the ballots was as follows:

	1	2	3	4	5
B. Wadleigh	3	8	18	39	150
J. W. Patterson	102	113	103	98	38
E. H. Rollins	67	59	39	16	1
O. Stearns	28	25	31	39	....
M. W. Tappan	12	16	19	18	9
All others	18	8	10	9	12

—Counting chickens: the Senatorial seat of Henry Wilson has been bespoken after the 4th of March next by Ames, the Mississippi carpet-bagger, whose seat a New Hampshire officer of the Senate has bespoken for Bainbridge Wadleigh.

—The Boston *Globe* thinks Mr. Wilson makes a poor beginning in his new course, in making his letter of acceptance so long.

—In the St. Paul (Minn.) District, the opposition to Congressman Averill talk of bringing out F. R. Cornell, of Minneapolis.

—The Terre Haute *Journal* says the Weeping Willow of the Wabash has no desire, under present circumstances, to be a candidate for Congress.

—The new Legislature of Oregon will meet on the second Monday in September. The Hon. George H. Williams expects to be elected Senator.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The New Orleans *Times* says no public work in the vicinity of New Orleans has ever been so energetically and successfully prosecuted as the excavation of the drainage canals between the river and the lake, and certainly no other work promises such beneficial results.

—Zaccheus Reed, of Westford, Mass., who recently died, aged 90 years, drove his cattle for sixty-four successive years from Westford to his pasture in New Ipswich, N. H.

—A new phase in the liquor prosecutions in Boston was developed in the Municipal Court last week. Hereafter, according to Judge Chamberlain's ruling, if a liquor-seller is arraigned he must prove that he has never before been arraigned for a similar offence, or else he must pay the penalty.

—The ease with which the marriage contract can be consummated in Scotland is illustrated thus: Mr. A. and Miss B., who wrote their names in a family Bible, and added that it was Mr. and Mrs. A.'s Bible, were forthwith held to be man and wife.

There is talk in the City Government of New York about remodelling the old City Hall so as to fit it for the accommodation of those departments of the Municipal Government that are now scattered about in inconvenient localities and paying high rents to private parties. It now costs the city $120,000 per year for rent of apartments that ought to be and might be furnished in the public buildings owned by the city. It is stated that the janitor of the old City Hall now occupies room for which the city pays elsewhere more than $20,000 per annum.

—Sixty-two vessels of the Spanish marine, comprising steamships, ships, barks, and brigs, have left the port of Savannah this season, all of them cotton-laden, with some few exceptions. The *Advertiser* is informed that, in anticipation of a much greater business during the coming season, three first-class steamships of about 1,400 tons burthen are now building for the trade, with a capacity of about 3,000 bales of cotton each, besides a sufficiency of fuel.

—Portlanders now claim that their harbor is unsurpassed by any on the Atlantic coast. The channel made is 2,650 feet long, 500 feet wide, and with 20 to 25 feet of water at low tide. Vessels of the largest size can now go at once up to the wharves, even at low water.

—The second trial of F. E. G. Lindsay, for robbing the mails while Postmaster at a small town in Southwestern Virginia, was concluded at Arlington, Va., June 6, before Judge Reves, of the United States District Court. Lindsay is known over the whole county as the "Egyptian corn" man, having realized an immense sum from the sale of Western corn, which he advertised as Egyptian corn, shortly after the war. He was appointed Postmaster in 1869, and during that year he robbed the mails of large amounts, until finally entrapped by a decoy letter mailed by Special Agent Frey, of the Post Office Department. He was first tried by Judge Underwood, who subsequently granted him a new trial, which resulted in his conviction to-day. Sentence has not yet been pronounced, but there is no doubt that Lindsay will be sent to Albany Penitentiary for a number of years.

Monticello Female Seminary, at Godfrey, Ill.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The anniversary exercises of this institution were held on the 12th inst., at the Seminary, in the presence of a large assemblage of people, principally from the towns and cities in the immediate vicinity,—from Alton, St. Louis, and other places throughout the country. The graduating class was composed of eight young ladies, as follows: Misses Mary F. Burnett, of Carondelet, Mo.; Emma C. Clemmons, of Carrolton; Christina Cordell, of St. Louis; Clara G. L. Martin, of Godfrey; Zella Mills, of Arrow Rock, Mo.; Crete W. Orcutt, of Hardwick, Mass.; Eliza Wheelock, of Payson; and Nelly Wood, of Oak Park, Ill.

The exercises were, as usual on such occasions, made up of essays and music by members of the graduating class. The essays have been duly criticised and honored, severally, in the reports of the Alton and St. Louis papers; and it will be sufficient here (and it is due to the young ladies and the institution) to say, that, for accuracy of thought and expression, and for elegance of style, as well as the thorough acquaintance shown with the events and demands of the times, with the position and destiny of woman, with general literature and history, the essays were, without exception, very superior, and are rarely equalled by similar productions anywhere. In thought, style, research, and manner of delivery, as well as for freedom from all sentimentalism and exaggeration, they formed most favorable indications of the character of the institution, and discipline which their authors had enjoyed. The splendid summer weather, the beautiful scenery, the generous reception and hospitality of the teachers and matron, as well as the literary exercises, impressed all in attendance most favorably, and filled them with enthusiasm in behalf of the institution.

The Monticello Female Seminary was founded thirty-four years ago, by Captain Benjamin Godfrey, who, after having spent the preceding two or three years in selecting and improving the grounds, and erecting the building, (all contributed out of his own resources), saw it opened for the instruction of pupils in April, 1838. It is located at Godfrey, five miles easterly from Alton, four miles east of the Mississippi River, on the Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Railroad.

The marked usefulness of Monticello, during the whole period of its existence, has fully realized the high hopes of its generous founder. There are now in attendance some 130 or 140 pupils.

The Political Situation at Watertown, Wis.

WATERTOWN, Wis., June 16.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In Grant's *Times* of the 13th inst appears a short communication from this place signed "A Democrat," who, "as a life-long and consistent Democrat," is pleased to inform the *Times* that he "fully approves of its course in its opposition to the indorsement of Greeley at Baltimore." And, further: "This city is largely Democratic, and I know whereof I affirm when I say that Greeley has no strength here, whether nominated at Baltimore or not;" "Greeley Republicans are scarce;" "Many Democrats will vote for Grant in preference to Greeley," etc., etc.; all of which, *if true*, would certainly be a very satisfactory state of affairs to "a life-long and consistent Democrat." But it is not true. Perhaps "A Democrat" could explain why it was that the Democrats from this city to the Democratic Assembly District Convention, as also to the Senatorial District Convention, were (with one or two exceptions) favorable to the indorsement of Greeley at Baltimore; why it was that but one delegate in either Convention was opposed to the adoption of resolutions favoring such indorsement; and why it was that both Conventions chose to the State Convention delegates who were known to be enthusiastically in favor of the Cincinnati candidates and platform?

The truth in regard to the position of the Democracy of this city and vicinity is about as follows: American-born, unanimously for Greeley; Irish, the same; Germans, a little reluctant, but fast ranging themselves alongside of the two former. No true Democrat has announced himself for Grant in preference to Greeley; neither will any Democrat assist the election of Grant by favoring a "straight" nomination at Baltimore.

The Republicans are fully one-third for Greeley, Brown, and the Cincinnati Platform; and more are coming.

In conclusion, I venture the opinion that this "life-long and consistent Democrat" is a true-blue Grant Republican, and probably in the employ of U. S. G. Respectfully,

A GREELEY DEMOCRAT.

Nebraska—Lincoln—Immigration—The Crops.

LINCOLN, Neb., June 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Lincoln, as you know, is the Capital of Nebraska. It is one of the most beautiful and flourishing cities in the whole West. It is scarcely four years old, and has already a population of 9,000. It is establishing a large wholesale trade, and, before two years, will supply all the towns West. There are, at the present time, three railroads centering here, and, before three years, there will be three or four others.

Building of magnificent residences and business houses is being prosecuted with vigor. The State is also erecting a State Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum. These buildings, when finished, will outshine all similar institutions in the Western States.

Immigrants are pouring into our State by thousands and thousands. The arrivals are greater than in any previous year; and it is estimated that about 60,000 will settle and take up homesteads during the year. What State can excel this?

The crops are excellent. Winter wheat is looking finely. Corn is about three inches high in most portions of the State. Oats, rye and barley never looked better. There will also be a full fruit crop this year.

The weather to-day is fine. We have had considerable rain for the last two weeks, and there was some danger of the crops, which, however, is over now. Under the warm beams of the sun, the different cereals are fairly shooting. DON.

Commencement Exercises of Knox College.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The Commencement exercises at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., will begin on Sunday, June 23, with the Baccalaureate sermon by President Gulliver, at 3 p. m.

In the evening the sermon before the Society of Religious Inquiry will be preached by Professor Tyler, of Amherst College, Massachusetts.

On Monday evening the Literary Societies of the College hold their annual reunions. The examinations for admission to College are held during the day. The Trustees assemble at 4 p. m.

On Tuesday afternoon, prize declamations.

On Tuesday evening, the College Oration, by the Rev. C. D. Helmer.

On Wednesday, at 10 a. m., the Commencement of the Ladies' Seminary.

In the evening, a social reunion of the Alumni, and a concert by the Western Light Guard Band, of Chicago.

On Thursday, June 27, the Commencement of the College. There are thirteen graduates in the full College course, of whom two are young ladies. These are the first lady-graduates in the history of the College. Nine graduate from the Ladies' Seminary.

On Thursday evening, the President's reception.

A Paper that Deceives its Readers.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In reading that insignificant evening paper that is trying to prove by false reports that its circulation is larger than any other paper published in this city, I happened to notice one of its theatrical criticisms, which I found, by comparing it with THE TRIBUNE of that same morning, to be almost entirely copied from your paper. Now, I should like to know whether you have any redress for such an appropriation. In my opinion, this is just as much a theft as for a man to put his hand into another man's pocket and steal his purse.

We have a right to suppose that a good portion of this evening paper is copied, without credit, from other papers. Surely, if it would thus copy from a paper in its own city, it would not hesitate to do so from one outside, as the chance for detection would be so much less.

This is not the only way in which it deceives its subscribers. It says that only a few of the Republicans in this city are in favor of Greeley and Brown's election. Now, I am around Chicago, among business men, all the time, and I find a large proportion of those who heretofore have voted the straight Republican ticket, who will vote for Greeley and Brown in November next.

A LIBERAL REPUBLICAN.

CHICAGO, June 15.

PARIS.

Rouher, d'Audiffret, and Gambetta.

The Ex-Emperor's Letter Relative to the Surrender of Sedan.

The Council of State and the Militia Law.

General Ulrich and the Surrender of Strasbourg—Amusements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, May 27.

ROUHER AND D'AUDIFFRET.

There occurred this week a kind of oratorical duel between Mr. Rouher, the old President of the Imperial Senate,—the Vice-Emperor, as he was called,—and the Duke d'Audiffret-Pasquier, Deputy from the Orne, and leader of the Orleanist party in the National Assembly. The discussion, started by a resolution offered by Mr. Rouher relative to contracts for military stores made during the Empire, did not turn out to his advantage. He wanted to exonerate the Imperial Government from the deserved blame of which it was the object, and throw it on the Government improvised for the national defence—saying that the latter had continued these contracts, and that, consequently, they were not so bad. Mr. d'Audiffret replied to him successfully, saying that, at the time of this continuance, matters had gone so far that it was impossible to act otherwise; that the Empire had made these onerous and dishonest contracts; and that, consequently, it was responsible; and that it required much audacity, after it had been the direct cause of so many misfortunes, to glorify it in the Assembly. Then, parodying the remark of the Roman Emperor, d'Audiffret exclaimed, "Varus, restore to us our legions, our children, and our provinces."

Mr. Rouher wished to reply, but he was somewhat crushed, more by the truth, however, than his adversary's eloquence. His voice even failed, and he could hardly be heard. His friends say he suddenly lost his voice, because, in swallowing a glass of water to refresh himself, it went the wrong way. A curious excuse. Then, too, he stammered and replied, without answering, like the defeated lawyer he is. Mr. Rouher is, however, a man of talent, but then the cause was so bad. The best thing he had to do under the circumstances was to keep still. Silence is almost always golden.

As if this defeat was not sufficient, Mr. Gambetta gave him the finishing blow. He was coarse, for that is his style, and he cannot be different, any more than an ox can help bellowing when it is angry. But he, too, was really eloquent.

"You made twenty-eight contracts for arms, at the moment of war, at the very moment that you said you were ready. But you were liars and traitors if you had no arms. Or you were robbers if you had them and allowed them to be taken, and bought others to gain on them."

It is brutal, but, alas! it is so true. They are both liars and robbers. They had no arms, for they had stolen the money of the State appropriated to buy them. They lied to hide their thefts. This is the sad truth concerning the Imperial era.

After this oratorical duel, the Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution, to which the Imperialists agreed, to allow the Committee on Contracts to continue its investigations, as well concerning those made under the Empire as under that disorganized Government which succeeded Imperial dishonesty.

This discussion will necessarily make a great stir throughout the country. Mr. Rouher has had 300,000 copies of his speech printed for distribution; the friends of Mr. d'Audiffret will do about the same; and all this is independent of what the papers may give. If the discussion is not known, it is not the fault of the two contestants.

THE EMPEROR'S LETTER.

The Emperor Napoleon the Third, with the governmental skill which has so long characterized him, and which he seems yet to have occasionally, felt the blow fully, and warded it off the best he could by a letter which was both dignified and shrewd. He was careful not to touch on the matter of contracts, leaving to his ex-Minister and advocate the care of exculpating him from these wretched money matters. He went straight to the important matter with which they reproach him the most, and of which he is the least guilty directly,—that is, the disaster of Sedan.

The Committee of Investigation indirectly answered him by censuring General De Wimpfen for that capitulation. The Emperor, after having preserved silence for some days while the oratorical duel of his advocate, Mr. Rouher, was yet in the limbo of the future, suddenly replied, ante-dating his letter so as to seem to speak only of this matter, and to cover this defeat. He openly assumed the responsibility for the capitulation, saying that, seeing his utter defeat, he had surrendered so as to avoid the useless slaughter of sixty thousand men.

That is true. They were hopelessly beaten. All that was left was to surrender. It was a foolish thing to be killed uselessly. The dead do not return. In this, then, the Emperor is right, whatever may be said. But who brought on Sedan, by an unprepared army, by a lack of arms, by political and military ignorance, and by a war without preparations and without reason? This he avoids saying, but this is what I hope we will never forget; this is what history will eternally reproach him with; and this is what his conscience should continually cry in his ears, ordering him to keep still and be forgotten, and to go to sleep in his shame, after having lost the nation that had trusted itself to him.

Not satisfied with having antedated and then published this justificatory letter, the ex-Emperor, it seems, sent copies of it to many Generals, as a kind of invitation not to forget him, and to think that he was there, ready to resume the crown, and, what touches them more than anything else, alas! to gorge them anew with crosses, places, and money. They say that most of these Generals, especially General Ducrot, at once sent these letters to the President of the Republic.

THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

Fears have been excited of very serious contests, and there has almost been the beginning of one, between the Assembly and the President of the Republic, relative to the law creating the Council of State, on one side, and the organization of the army, on the other. These difficulties, which it was greatly feared would result in the resignation of Mr. Thiers, have now been disposed of by mutual concessions.

As for the law relative to the Council of State, the Assembly, very wrongly, I think, considering the present condition of our French society, decided that it would elect its members directly. It determined to do this, not to establish the principle, but to prevent Mr. Thiers from appointing the men of the 4th of September, whom the Assembly holds in horror, and not without reason, for most of them are notoriously incapable. Mr. Thiers, very naturally offended, declared his intention of resigning if the bill was ordered to a third reading. The Assembly yielded, and so did Mr. Thiers. The presiding officers of the Council of State, and the different divisions of it, will be chosen by the President of the Republic, as well as Counsellors selected for special duty; while the Chamber will elect the others. This is a pretty equal division, and will give a kind of mixed, bastard Council, from which I expect very little good. Still, a bad law and an indifferent Council are better than a conflict between the Assembly and the Executive.

THE MILITIA LAW.

As for the military law, Mr. Thiers did not want compulsory service for all; but the Assembly and the country had pronounced for it, and he yielded. The law is to come up for discussion to-day, and it is said that there is now the most perfect harmony between the Committee on that question and the President of the Republic. I have just learned that there will be little or no discussion. However, M. Trochu, the Lawyer-General, has made a long speech, like that of a mountebank, or an actor, which he is. Among other eccentric follies, the General, in the middle of his remarks, drew from his pocket a copper triangle, which he showed as a new decoration established by the Commune. But it was simply one of our Masonic insignia. Poor General! I know no one in the world who has more often missed opportunities of keeping silent, so as not to say foolish things. There is reason to think him a little out of his senses, and I believe he is.

THE SURRENDER OF STRASBOURG.

The Committee of Investigation has reported on the capitulation of Strasbourg. General Ulrich has been severely censured, and asks to be brought before a Military Court, so that he can vindicate himself. This is life, and how truly the Romans spoke when they said that the Tarpeian Rock was at the foot of the Capitol. No one was more flattered, praised, and glorified, than General Ulrich. Busts were made of him. He took a prominent part in the ceremony of crowning with flowers the statue of Strasbourg. They wanted to elect him Deputy from Paris, and gave his name to one of our chief boulevards. To-day he is censured for having surrendered before it was necessary, for having defended himself badly, and for having made a poor capitulation, especially in not having shared the fate of his soldiers. So he asks for a trial, like a criminal. Thus it was at Rome and at Athens, two thousand years ago; thus it was under the First Republic, thus it was with you, to some extent, during your recent war,—remember McClellan. Then let him who is without sin throw the first stone.

THE MARSEILLES MURDER.

A case of assassination, which has some importance owing to the situation of the guilty parties, has somewhat excited the impressionable City of Marseilles. Certain Tunisians killed and cut into pieces one of their countrymen, in order to rob him. They were caught, because, after they had thrown in the sea the box which contained the corpse, it would not sink, but floated in the wake of the boat, so that it was seen, and then picked up by sailors, who delivered it to the police. The sea, especially the Mediterranean, often informs upon criminals. This recalls a more celebrated but similar case which happened at Naples at the beginning of the century. The victorious English sentenced to death the Neapolitan Admiral, and executed him on one of their vessels, then threw the body into the sea. But it happened that the mistress of the English Admiral who had ordered this illegal and useless murder wanted to see the execution, and to do it, took a boat and went near the vessel on which it was to take place. When it was over, she returned to the shore, but the corpse, rising to the surface, and drawn along in the wake of the boat, began to follow her, rising occasionally with the waves, and seeming to point out the boat of the mistress of his murderer. It is said that the lady was nearly mad for some time.

THE THEATRES.

Our theatres, though there are few new plays, are still crowded every evening. The month of May, which was frightful, did not permit country trips, or even evening walks, so the people fell back on the theatres. They are almost full every night, especially the Francais, the Opera, the Italiens, the Vaudeville, the Odeon, the Palais Royal, etc. The small theatres and singing halls are also filled. Paris has regained its population, and even its accustomed habits; it goes to the theatre as much as it did before the invasion,—perhaps a little more.

Thus, at the Francais, Moliere's plays, though in existence for nearly two centuries, still draw, well rejuvinated as they are by the company of Musset's proverbs. At the Odeon, Victor Hugo's "Ruy Blas" makes a great sensation, though it has been played continuously for three months. At the Vaudeville, a poor political play by Sardou, called "Rabagas,"—a true but poor satire on Emile Ollivier and Gambetta,—has been played more than a hundred times, and still draws well. At the Bouffes, in a rather loose play called the "Silver Bell," the favorite actress, Madame Judic, has a way of singing, accenting certain couplets with voice and gesture, which takes greatly. Husbands, wives, young men and women, all go there, and go away in a reverie, than which nothing can be worse in love matters. The play is so obnoxious to people of severe morals, that the theatre is full every evening, from cellar to garret. At the Varieties, they are giving a very commonplace production, which is very funny here and there, called "The Hundred Virgins," and which is quite successful. There are a couple of good citizens who have gone to pass their honeymoon at London, and whose wives, impressed in an English tavern, have been shipped to an island where the convicts want wives. Their husbands cross the seas, disguised as women, to recover them, and succeed, after any quantity of imbroglios, which there is no necessity for one to detail. At the Italiens and the Theatre Lyrique, the two great productions of Beaumarchais—"The Marriage of Figaro" and "The Barber of Seville,"—with the admirable music of Mozart and Rossini, are paying well, as they ought to. At the Opera Comique, they have given this week a pretty little opera, evidently inspired by the famous "Namouna" of Musset,—that Oriental dream loaded with Parisian arabesques, which is one of our most chaming poems. An Oriental slave, beautiful as a dream, falls in love with her master, a rich Mussulman of Cairo. But he, a genuine Pasha, loves a woman only for a month, after which he sells her and buys another. Namouna disguises herself as a new slave; her master recognizes her, and they love forever. "Djamileh"—for that is the name of this Oriental idyl—is not much as a play, but is said to contain some very pretty songs, music, and Eastern scenes. There are views of the Nile, of the minarets of Cairo, of the interior of the seraglio, and of all those enchanted dreams of the enchanting East which make one think of Mahomet's Paradise. So the Opera Comique, notwithstanding the shortcomings of its principal singer, Madame Prelly, but partly on account of her beauty, is packed every evening. This lady is the daughter of one of our best painters on porcelain, Mr. Pommayrer. She lost her husband sometime ago, and has had—*Honi soit qui mal y pense*—very celebrated adorers, which has won her a reputation for beauty, in the style of that of the *belle au bois dormant*. Nothing more was needed to poetize "Djamileh." The beautiful eyes of the lady cause me to forget the weakness of her voice. Then, too, the scenery and the songs are so fine that a person actually believes himself in Cairo, in the East, in that Paradise which was dreamed of by the Hassan of whom Musset sang. EMILE CARREY.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

What an Administration Paper Says of It—Will This Administration Paper Be Read Out of the Administration Party?

From the Rockford (Ill.) Register.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Some papers are finding a great deal of fault these days with THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. It is "false" and "traitorous," and "recreant," and every other bad name. Moreover, it is "rapidly losing its circulation," "subsiding into a petty sheet," "growing weak in pocket and power." The whole vocabulary of abuse is emptied upon it. Nothing is too mean to say or to hint by papers which a little while ago were fulsome in their laudations of it, and proud of the very mention of their names in its columns.

Why the change? Has THE TRIBUNE grown remiss in the collection of news? Are its financial articles, trade-reports, any less able and faithful? Has it shrank in size, or become empty of reading matter? Not at all. But it supports Greeley. It stands by the Cincinnati nominations. This is the head and front of its offending. And the tirades of calumny and abuse poured upon it would be changed to praise to-morrow everywhere, except in the columns of one or two of its business-rivals, if it would only run up the Grant flag.

Now, we believe this is not good journalism or good sense. There is nothing remarkable in the desire of these editors that the Great Newspaper of the Northwest should indorse their favorite candidate, General Grant. Their chagrin at finding such a journal arrayed against him in the battle is not surprising. We were among those who hoped that THE TRIBUNE, which fought against his nomination as unfit to be made, would confess that the Greeley capture of the Cincinnati Convention was tantamount to a failure to secure the main reforms for which it was inaugurated. THE TRIBUNE was, and is, a strong and independent journal. It is none of those weak-kneed, broken-backed concerns, which can be sold out beforehand to support any platform and any candidate. It prefers Mr. Greeley to General Grant. That is its right. That is no reason for maligning and traducing the paper. THE TRIBUNE argues ably for Mr. Greeley; probably in its columns the best pleas for his election will be made that can be made. We believe that its arguments can be answered. But they are not answered by crying "traitor." They are not answered by showing that two out of its five subscribers at Podunk or Peddlington have transferred their support to another paper, especially if one of the two is Postmaster, and the other is his Chief Clerk.

There is such a thing as independent journalism. The day of party hack-organs is going by. The number of people who expect every paper for which they subscribe to reflect their own particular opinions, is growing less. A newspaper depends for success mainly upon its vigor in the collection of news, or its intelligence in its discussion of the vast variety of topics which comes up for consideration, on its standing with business men as an efficient advertising medium—and not on its slavish adherence to a sect or a party.

If THE TRIBUNE believes Mr. Greeley ought to be chosen President, we believe in its saying so. While we dissent from its views, we respect its spirit in maintaining them. To meet, and confute its political arguments is necessary; to revile it for making those arguments is unnecessary, unworthy, and futile.

The "Nation."

From the Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Mr. Greeley is one of the American institutions that the New York *Nation*, like Lord Dundreary, "never can understand." It absurdly ignores or dwarfs his abilities, it grossly misrepresents his character, it exaggerates his weaknesses and vices, putting them at the front of all, and, under the alarm at the monstrous effigy it has created, it flies back into the camp of General Grant and pledges him its support for re-election. Now, General Grant stands as the distinct representative of nearly everything which the *Nation* has been opposing strenuously in political affairs for the last two or three years, while Mr. Greeley—save in some of his personal characteristics—stands for nearly everything which the nation has been advocating during the same time. That paper has therefore put itself in the false and singularly weak position of "going back on itself," because of its dislike to Mr. Greeley personally. It owes more than this to its aims and reputation. It might well have felt justified in withholding its advocacy of Mr. Greeley's nomination, but we do not see how it can afford to lend its support to General Grant. Men are something, indeed, but principles are more. And while the *Nation's* position is certainly a damage to Mr. Greeley, its advocacy of General Grant is a blow to itself.

—Taine says some very nice things about the freshness and modesty of the English girls, and one thing especially that all American mothers should hear, which is as follows: "They love and endure exercise like their brothers; with flowing locks, at six years, they ride on horseback and take long walks. Active life in this country strengthens the phlegmatic temperament, and the heart is kept more simple, whilst the body grows healthier."

BOSTON.

The Great Coliseum Building and the Jubilee Preparations.

The Labor Demonstrations—Chicago Credits Abroad.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, June 11.

When, less than six weeks ago, the great trussed roof of the Coliseum building succumbed to the gale, and carried everything before it to the ground, there seemed an utter impossibility in raising a new structure upon the ruins in time for the World's Peace Jubilee. But willing and able hands make light work, and the workmen are giving their final touches to the vast edifice. I visited it to-day, in company with Louis Rice, Esq., of the American House, one of the Building Committee; and, used as we are to building marvels in Chicago, here is one of the world's wonders, that has no parallel. The monster Chorus, in full operation yesterday, was a very fitting prelude to the great musical event, and excellent symbol of the world's peace, when the din of busy industry shall succeed the destructive clamors of war. A thousand hammers of finishers and decorators, the tread of gangs of workmen, were the musical accompaniment to which the Coliseum is approaching completion, now nearly reached in the minutest particular. The building is too substantial and handsome not to awaken regret that its tenure is brief,—for it would seem that, in all our great cities, there would be public advantage in the perpetuity of such structures, even though private profit is not directly to be looked for. Their existence would create and furnish facilities for occasions of a less elaborate character, such as kept the Lincoln Wigwam in Chicago in universally recognized service and value during the period it was permitted to remain. Without discussing this point, the Great Coliseum building must be considered in its reference to the special occasion soon to be inaugurated, and which is to pass into the history of such events,—the building itself quite as remarkable as the Jubilee. The great feature demanded first is capacity, for the financial undertaking is a vast one, and there must be room to accommodate the public whose money is to settle these bills. Then there must be every assurance of strength in the structure. And, lastly grace and beauty, as far as practicable, are demanded, lest too great barrenness of ornament chill the effect. Wonderful success has been realized in all these respects. The building covers an area of 500 feet by 350. The height from parquet floor to ridge is 108 feet. The area covered is about 4 1-3 acres. The exterior is handsome, and, when the numerous towers and peaks of the roof are decorated with the flags of all nations, will be strikingly beautiful. The building is far from being a mere rude shell. It would be difficult to suggest any use or demand by the vast concourse soon to gather that has not been liberally anticipated and handsomely answered. The principal entrance for the audience is through a wide the 20,000 chorus-singers. Emerging from and lofty vestibule, under the great gallery of this upon the vast, smooth floor of the parquet, the full effect of the grand interior strikes the eye. The delicate tracery of the framework of the lofty roof, made, by its height, to bear this appearance, needs only a second look to assure great strength. The decorators have done their work admirably, and the walls and roof bear many features of excellent art and good taste. The special features will deserve mention in your later reports. The only purpose of this brief sketch is to show that, in spite of disheartening disaster, the Coliseum is ready in time for the great musical event of the century. So warm has been the response of Chicago to the undertaking, that it is fully appreciated here, and it will knit the sympathies of the two cities even more closely together. It deserves to be known that this great work of preparation is in the hands of a large and liberal citizen's movement, leaving Gilmore himself work enough in the more congenial department of the musical programme. It is a vast experiment, which only the best auspices of weather and concourse of the people can make a success,—for it will call for half a million dollars in returns to make the Committee happy. At all events, it is done; the great building is ready in time; the chief features of promised musical attraction are here; and, from what I have been able to discover in other places I have visited, the country is very thoroughly awake to the generous and broad preparations of the Bostonians in this Jubilee period, and will make it a success.

THE LABOR DEMONSTRATIONS.

One word as to the Labor question here and in New York, where I saw the complete *fiasco* of the workingmen's procession. It looks as if Communism had struck unfavorable soil in the minds of the average American industrial classes. It gives a good promise for the workingmen, and for the great interests of community, that a few designing schemers have failed almost utterly in their programme of disturbance. There is far less uneasiness than prevailed two months ago on this question, both in the minds of the sober, industrious workers, who deprecate disturbance, yet dread a break with their various guilds, and among the general community, who will be the losers by any such stoppage as seemed to be threatened. The proposed Boston movement seems now to have borrowed a hint from the lean and straggling demonstrations in New York and Chicago, and will be given up. No parties are better pleased, and none have more reason, than the better class of workmen and laborers themselves. And will you let me add here, that I find, both in New York and Boston, no inconsiderable share of honorable credit for the better sense that has seemed to rule in this matter, given to the admirably-wise and sensible address of Mayor Medill, of Chicago, to your workingmen. It was widely copied. Said one representative American artisan, who has worked his way from the ranks into high prominence, "The address of Mayor Medill is the best tract on the Labor question that was ever penned, and the workmen everywhere believe in it."

CHICAGO CREDITS.

I cannot close this letter without adding what has everywhere struck me, and which is so largely a matter of worthy pride: the strength of Chicago business-credits, and the confidence everywhere felt in the stability of your trade. This seemed unlikely so soon after the great disaster; but the story of Chicago trade, in all leading lines, growing and extending itself in temporary structures, while its business-palaces and places of trade were being restored, is on record in business and money circles at the East, and Chicago to-day is stronger than she was one year ago. H.

PERSONAL.

Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut, declines to be a candidate in the vote for Corporators of Yale College.

—General Longstreet, of New Orleans, owns stock to the amount of $175,000 in the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

—The Hon. Nathaniel Holmes, formerly presiding Judge of the Missouri Supreme Court, has resigned his position as Professor of Law in Harvard College, and will again take up his residence in St. Louis.

—Dr. Strousberg, formerly "Prussian Railroad King," and at one time believed to be worth many millions, has fled from his creditors to a hiding-place in England.

—Tyler Barker, of Boxford, who committed suicide at Antrim, N. H., recently, left property valued at $75,000 to the town of Boxford for a high school.

—Edward T. Perkins, of Norwich, Conn., who died recently in that city, had a very remarkable career as an explorer of the Pacific, Society and, Georgian Islands. He was profoundly versed in the island dialects and languages.

—The St. Louis *Republican* corrects the truth of Lamon's history of Lincoln's loves; It says the Miss Matilda Edwards, who spread havoc among the susceptible cavaliers at the Capital, was a daughter of the Hon. Cyrus Edwards, of Alton, Ill.,—not a sister of Ninian Edwards, as Lamon has it,—but Lincoln never told his love to Miss Edwards, and she afterward married the late N. D.—not Schuyler—Strong, a lawyer well known in St. Louis.

CHROMOS.

Beautiful Oil Chrome
OF
The First Pipe,

Given to each customer of the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA COMPANY, 118 West Washington-st., corner Desplaines. It is unnecessary to give a description of this little gem, as the woe-begone pale face of the boy tells the whole story. The best and freshest Teas and Coffees in the city for sale at importers' prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"OUR HOME ON THE HILLSIDE,"
Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

Largest and best appointed Hygienic Institute in the United States. Commands finest scenery in Western New York. Pure air; soft spring water; good table; skilful physicians; kind attendants; reasonable terms. The place *par excellence* for genuine rest and recovery of health, in summer or winter. Reached from New York city, Rochester and Buffalo by Erie Railroad. Two trains each way daily. Send stamp for circular. Address JAMES H. JACKSON, Secretary "Our Home," Dansville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

...OSTON.

...seum Building and ...ilee Preparations.

...Demonstrations-- Credits Abroad.

...e of The Chicago Tribune,
BOSTON, June 13.
...han six weeks ago, the ...roof of the Coliseum ...umbed to the gale, ...everything before it to ...e seemed an utter impossi... a new structure upon the ... the World's Peace Jubilee. ...able hands make light work, ...nen are giving their final ... vast edifice. I visited it ...any with Louis Rice, Esq., ... House, one of the Building ... used as we are to building ...hicago, here is one of ...ders, that has no parallel. ...chorus in full operation yes... very fitting prelude to the ...vent, and excellent symbol ...ease, when the din of bus... succeed the destructi... A thousand hammers of ...orators, the tread of gangs ...re the musical accompani... Coliseum is approaching ... nearly reached in the mi... The building is too sub...some not to awaken regret ... brief,—for it would seem ...reat cities, there would be ...e in the perpetuity of such ...though private profit is not ...oked for. Their existence ... and furnish facilities ... less elaborate character, ... Lincoln Wigwam in Chi... ...lly recognized service and ... period it was permitted to ...t discussing this point, the ... building must be considered ...to the special occasion soon ..., and which is to pass into ... such events,—the building ...remarkable as the Jubilee. ...demanded first is capacity, ... undertaking is a vast one, ...be room to accommodate the ...oney is to settle these bills. ...must be every assurance ... the structure. And, lastly ...uty, as far as practica...ed, lest too great barrenness ...ill the effect. Wonderful ...n realized in all these re...ilding covers an area of 500 ...e height from parquet floor ... feet. The area covered is ...s. The exterior is handsome, ...numerous towers and peaks ... decorated with the flags of ...ll be strikingly beautiful. ... far from being a mere rude ...e difficult to suggest any use ... the vast concourse soon to ...not been liberally anticipated ...y answered. The principal ... audience is through a wide ...rus-singers. Emerging from ...ule, under the great gallery of ...ast, smooth floor of the par...ffect of the grand interior. The delicate tracery of the ... lofty roof, made, by its ...this appearance, needs only a ...assure great strength. The ... done their work admirably, ...and roof bear many features ...and good taste. The special ...eserve mention in your later ... only purpose of ...sketch is to show ...spite of disheartening ...e Coliseum is ready in time ...nical event of the century. ...on the response of Chicago ...ing, that it is fully appre...s it will knit the sympathies ...s even more closely together. ...known that this great work ...s in the hands of a large and ... movement, leaving Gilmore ...ough in the more congenial ... musical programme. It ...ment, which only the best ...ther and concourse of the ...ake a success,—for it will ...illion dollars in returns to ...ttee happy. At all events, ...great building is ready in ... features of promised mu...are here; and, from what I ...to discover in other places ... the country is very thorough... generous and broad prepar... Bostonians in this Jubilee ...make it a success.

...OR DEMONSTRATIONS.

...to the Labor question here ...k, where I saw the complete ...orkingmen's procession. It ...munism had struck unfavor... the minds of the average ...ustrial classes. It gives ...mise for the working... great interests of communi...signing schemers have failed ... their programme of dis...this is far less uneasiness than ...onths ago on this question, ...s of the sober, industrious ... deprecate disturbance, yet ...with their various guilds, and ...al community, who will be ...y such stoppage as seemed to ... The proposed Boston move...to have borrowed a hint ... and straggling demonstrations ... and Chicago, and will ... No parties are better ... none have more ... better class of workmen ...emselves. And will you let ... I find, both in New York ...considerable share of hon... the better sense that has ... this matter, given to the ... and sensible address of ... Chicago, to your working...dly copied. Said one rep...erican artisan, who has ... from the ranks into high ... the address of Mayor Medill ... the Labor question that ..., and the workmen every...

...CAGO CREDITS.

... this letter without adding ...here struck me, and which ...tter of worthy pride: the ...cago business-credits, and ... everywhere felt in the ... trade. This seemed un...er the great disaster; but ...cago trade, in all leading ... extending itself in tem...es, while its business...s of trade were being re... in business and money ...at, and Chicago to-day is ...was one year ago. H.

...ERSONAL.

...gham, of Connecticut, de...didate in the vote for Cor... College.

...gstreet, of New Orleans, ... amount of $175,000 in the ... Wayne & Chicago Railway.

...athaniel Holmes, formerly ... of the Missouri Supreme ...d his position as Professor ...d College, and will again ...nse in St. Louis.

..., formerly "Prussian Rail... at one time believed to be ...ons, has died from his cred...place in England.

... of Boxford, who commit...trim, N. H., recently, left ... $75,000 to the town of ... school.

...rkins, of Norwich, Conn., ...y in that city, had a very ...r as an explorer of the ...nd, Georgian Islands. He ...rsed in the island dialects.

... *Republican* corrects the ... history of Lincoln's loves; ... Matilda Edwards, who ... the susceptible cava...l, was a daughter of the ...rds, of Alton, Ill.,—not a ...dwards, as Lamon has it,—... told his love to Miss Ed...erward married the late ...der—Strong, a lawyer well ...

...HROMOS.

...Oil Chromo
OR
...rst Pipe,

...y of the GREAT ATLANTIC ... COMPANY, 116 West Wash... It is unnecessary to ... little gem, as the woo-begone ... the whole story. The best ... Coffees in the city for sale at ...

...LLANEOUS.

...N THE HILLSIDE,"
...vingston Co., N. Y.

...sinted Hygienic Institute is ...mands finest scenery in West... soft spring water; good ...; kind attendants; reasona...ar excellence for genuine rest ... summer or winter. Reached ...chester and Buffalo by Erie ... way daily. Send stamp ... M. JACKSON, Secre...ville, Livingston Co., N. Y.

THE LAW COURTS.

Bigelow Block Again—Another Ecclesiastical Muddle—Proceedings by the Sisters of Loretto Against Bishop Foley —He is Accused of Using Undue Influence to Secure the Transfer of Certain Property—New Suits, Convictions, Etc.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

THE BIGELOW BLOCK AGAIN.

...terday, very unexpectedly, the matter of the ...ings on the part of the United States for condemnation of the Bigelow Block (commonly so named) came up in this Court before ...e Drummond and Blodgett. The motion ...to quash the proceeding for want of jurisdiction, in support of which ...Mr. Roby, who appeared for the ...ndant, Mr. Milton Jerome, had filed an affi... which was mentioned yesterday, in which ...ted in substance that the proceedings had ...n the shape, through persons appointed by ...Government officers to condemn private inter... for their private ends, the parties who had ... the property being, by consent of the Com...ion, represented by counsel who assumed ...right to, and duty of, cross-examination, on ...specific ground that the money the lien hold...would receive would come from their pockets, ...not from the Government, inasmuch as a sale ...already been made of the property for $1,...

...argument arose upon the objection of Dr. ...n Jerome, the leaseholder of Lot 37 and ..., the point being that the State law (late...ed) does not purport to, and could not, confer jurisdiction on the Circuit Court of the United ... The Federal statute does not ...port to, and does not, confer that jurisdiction, ...prescribe the manner of its exercise, and as ...Courts created by statute must look to the ...ute as the warrant for their authority, they ...y cannot go beyond the statute, and assume authority.

...the other side, it was argued that the ...ed States Court has original cognizance of ...suits of a civil nature at common law (when ...matter in dispute exceeds, exclusive of costs, ...), and the United States are plaintiffs or peti... Under the act of September 24, 1789, ...d March 3, 1815, and the Federal Constitu... Article 3, Section 2, and by the phrase "in ...is to be understood in suits in which legal ...s are to be ascertained and determined, in contradistinction to those where ...e rights alone are recognized and equity ...nistered, or where the proceeding is in ad...ty. So that parties entitled to sue in ...Courts of the United States are in general ...ed to pursue in such Courts all the remedies ...the indication of their rights which the local ...of the State authorize to be pursued in its ...Courts. The sum of the argument was, that ...Congress of the United States having pro... by law that the Secretary of the Treasury ...ld "obtain, either by private purchase or ...condemnation," the property now in contro..., and the State, by its act of March 3, 1872, ...ing tendered to the United States the right to ...demn, "in the manner prescribed by law, ...making just compensation," the right was ..., for the law of Congress gave the power ...demn, while the State law consented to it. ...e Court, through Judge Drummond, thought ...whole matter would turn upon a construction ...e Eleventh Section of the Judiciary act. The ...ter was held under advisement.

PERSONAL.

...dge Drummond will not be in Court to-day. ...for perhaps over a week. He had intended ...ave for Springfield last evening.

SUPERIOR COURT.

ANOTHER ECCLESIASTICAL MUDDLE.

...e Sisters of Loretto, of Chicago, have en...ed into this Court against the Catholic Bishop ...Chicago, their bill to declare void a convey... to him, of Lot 8, Block 23, School Section ... The Sisters say that they constitute a ...gious organization, under the auspices of the ...olic Church, for the special purpose of edu...ing and instructing children and young per..., the members of the corporation being ...who make teaching a profession and con...t occupation, and who, under a law of this ..., approved March 29, 1869, are authorized, in ...corporate capacity, to acquire and hold ...real and personal property as they may ...best for the interest of the corporation and ...furtherance of the educational purposes for ... the corporation was created. ... the charter, they acquired ...and ownership to the premises in ...ntroversy, whereupon they established a ...ol for the instruction of young ladies until ...day of August, 1871, paying taxes and as...ments, as well as providing for themselves as ...others, and obtaining furniture, etc., so that ...the value of the property, not to exceed its ...mbered price ($9,000), they made it worth at ...$20,000. The corporators named in the act ...to this city to establish the school, and, at ...request of Bishop Duggan, they took possession ...property and school, and took their charter ...his request, the charter providing that the ...executive officer of the corporation should ...President, and that she should have full ...rity to buy, sell, incumber, and convey the ...

...Thereupon Sister Mary Ferdinand, ...is world known as Mary Ferdinand Mc...ry, was elected President, as she still is, and ...r the organization they received the property ...assumed the incumbrances on it, continuing ...s to provide perpetually teachers for the ... They then paid the interest upon the ...cumbrances as it accrued, furnished the teach... a free parish school, and performed all the ...required to be by them done. In the month ...eptember, 1870, however, the Superior (Presi...) became sick of a severe and dangerous ill...s, of which she has not yet recovered, her life ...for months despaired of, in a conditional ...equent upon which being weakened bodily ...mentally, incapable of walking, and beyond ...ability to protect the community, she be... that the defendant (Bishop), in 1872, to exercise ...spiritual power to appoint one of the other ...ers and corporators in her place to the office ...Superior. This he neglected to do, but the bill ...that James Foley, administrator, taking ...advantage in the month of August, 1871, ...fact of the continued sickness of the Presi... (Superior)—that she was reduced to a con...n of physical feebleness and mental excita... nervousness that unfitted her to give ...consideration to affairs of business, and that ..., by common humanity, have shielded and ...tected her from any attempt to wrest from ...the property that had been committed to her ...in an almost sacred trust, or from any ...mpt to destroy the community which was ...her charge, harassed her at what they ... believed to be almost the moment of her dis...ution, by representing and pretending that the ...city of his Diocese were clamorous for the re...evance of the defendant (which pretence the com...nts charge to have been utterly without ...dation in fact), and shortly afterward ...ed her as she lay alone in her room, helpless ... speechless except as she whispered her ...s, and in rude, violent, and imperative lan...e, and with threats of harsh measures in ...of refusal, demanded that she should sign a ...r which he then produced, but of the con...s of which he did not inform her, except as ...might infer the same from the fact that he ...stated that she should surrender to him the ...of the premises from the administrator ... from the further fact that he told ...the property must be given up, and that he ...would not compel him to resort to ...measures to extort the surrender," by ...ch means "the said Superior, frightened by ...bold, rough, and menacing language of said ..., and knowing as lay in his power, from ...ecclesiastical position, by a word ...drive away every pupil from the ...se (the pupils being entirely of the Catholic ...religion), and so deprive the whole sister... of the very means of subsistence; and ...membering that, for some cause which she did ...then understand, the ordinary consolations ...her religion had been denied to her and her ...panions in the way and at the place where ...sion had established the privilege of all such ...munities to receive the same, and being ex...dingly reduced in strength," she acknowledged ...deed, purporting to convey the property to ...Administrator Bishop Foley. It is further stated ...at "within a few days after the said instrument ...was thus executed the defendant commanded the ...members of said corporation, being eight in num..., to forthwith depart from their said house, ...d sent men to take possession of said ...use, and furniture and other property therein, ...d that at less than a week's notice the entire ...sterhood of said community, consisting of eight ...ns, were, by said defendant, turned out of ...ir said house, without money, without home, ...d without any means of providing for their ...mediate wants," some finding temporary ...mes, but "the said Superior being still a feeble ...valid was, by reason of such expulsion from ...r home, obliged to spend many months in ...h a condition of poverty and neglect that she ...ffered for the want of comfortable clothing to ...r, proper food to eat, and a decent bed on ...hich to sleep."

NEW SUITS.

A bill was filed for the foreclosure of a mort...ge on the west twenty-three feet of Lot 8, and ...east foot of Lot 9, in Block 2, Sampson & ...reen's Addition to Chicago, by John B. Wilson ...against Francis Kren and the heirs (unknown) of ...Frederick Louis Vogel.

...An action on the case was commenced by Ed...in H. Sawyer against the Chicago & North...western Railway Company, the damages being ...laid at $6,000.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by ...Benjamin H. Lombard against Rodney M. Whip...ple, the demand being for $10,000.

A like action was brought by the Northwestern ...Distilling Company against David and Hugh ...Henry, in which the demand is made for $5,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

THE GILBERT-POST LIBEL SUIT.

The case of Linda Gilbert against the *Post* ...Printing Company was resumed before Judge ...Rogers. The only feature of interest consisted in ...the fact that Judges Drummond and Blodgett ...were placed upon the stand to account for their ...deed, in placing their superscriptions to a paper ...indorsing the "Industrial Home" scheme. These ...gentlemen stated, one that he did it upon repre...sentation of the lady, whom he had known for ...some years, that it was a benevolent project; and ...the other, that he signed because his associate ...had done so. The case is not yet given to the ...jury.

NEW SUITS.

Petition to enforce a mechanic's lien was filed ...by Carlson & Co., bricklayers and plasterers, ...against their contractor, Louis H. Ellickson, and ...a number of others, including the Mechanics' ...Savings Bank, on Lot 5, in Bickerdike's Subdivi...sion of the east half of Lot 30, and the north ...half of Lot 31, Butterfield's Addition.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by ...John Clifford against Thomas Foley, Catholic ...Bishop of the Diocese of Chicago. The demand ...is for $1,000. The defendant will probably waive ...the fact that he has no such title, being only ..."administrator," the "Bishop of Chicago" being ...dead.

An action was commenced by attachment ...against the Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Cen...tral Railway Company, the plaintiff being Wil...liam R. Skidmore, of New York. The plain...tiff claims $6,717.28, and sues out his attachment ...against a non-resident.

CRIMINAL COURT.

CONVICTIONS.

William Wright pleaded guilty of grand lar...ceny, the taking of $66 in money. He was sen...tenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Levy Bloom, indicted for passing a fictitious ...check upon one Hubert Kann, was convicted and ...ordered to be sent to the Penitentiary for four ...years.

A man named William Murphy, who had here...tofore been convicted of larceny of billiard-balls ...from William F. Cardwell, was sentenced to the ...House of Correction for three months.

In the case of the Union Rendering Company ...(Gilbert Tabor, John L. Hancock, George C. Wil...cox, and John Brannock), where there was a ...conviction for maintaining a public nuisance, ...the motion for new trial was overruled, whereupon ...the Court (Booth) ordered a fine of $50 as to each ...one, and so to all of them that they abate the ...nuisance.

To Merchants, Wholesale Druggists, and Feed Stores.

Wanted, responsible agents for the State of Il-

...linois, to represent the North British Cattle Food Company, sole proprietors and manufacturers of the celebrated nutritious condiment for horses and cattle,—the finest cattle food in the world. Address North British Cattle Food Company, Everett House, Fourth avenue, New York.

COUNTY MATTERS.

Meeting of the Commissioners—The Finance Committee Authorized to Sell $500,000 Worth of Bonds to Pay Indebtedness—The Muddle About the Prisoners—Another Victory for the $5 Per Day Men—Plans for the County Jail—The Police Commissionership Disposed of.

A meeting of the County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon, President White in the chair; present, Commissioners Hitchcock, Jones, Ashton, Skelly, Crawford, Harrison, Herting, Lonergan, Pahlman, Stearns, and Harris.

A petition for the exchange of a war bond for one of the new issue was referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication from the Supervisor of the Town of Lake, asking for the prosecution of certain appealed tax cases, was referred to the County Attorney.

THE COUNTY SCHOOLS.

A communication was received from the County Superintendent of Schools, stating that, under the new School law, certificates could not be given to teachers unless they were acquainted with the elements of natural sciences, and suggesting that a four-weeks' institute be held at the Normal School, next month, in order to instruct the present teachers, many of whom would otherwise be unable to obtain certificates, and urging an appropriation therefor.

The presiding officer stated that the matter was before the County Board of Education, and they favored the appropriation of only about $400, in order to prevent the exclusion of so many teachers.

Commissioner Skelly moved the prayer be granted at once, for otherwise they might be without teachers.

The motion to grant not exceeding $400 was adopted.

PLANS FOR THE JAIL.

A communication from S. A. Buckmaster, stating that he had examined the plans for the Criminal Court and Jail, and believed those of J. C. Welch to be the best in regard to the two essential points of good ventilation and security, was accepted and filed.

PAYING THE COUNTY DEBT.

The Committee on Finance submitted the following, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Finance Committee be, and they are hereby authorized to sell and dispose of, or to have sold and disposed of, bonds of the County of Cook, not exceeding $500,000, sufficient to pay the indebtedness of about $400,000 and interest thereon, coming due on the 1st of July next, and other indebtedness of the county which may mature before the taxes shall be collected, or at their discretion to make a temporary loan on behalf of the county for the same purpose."

THE MORGUE.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported that they had provided a plain and substantial building for a morgue, with all necessary conveniences, for the cost of $1,058.22. They could find no better place for it, and believe the present one will furnish ample facilities until the county erects a better hospital.

The Committee on Poor House and Paupers reported back certain heavy bills for outdoor relief in some of the towns, with a recommendation, which was concurred in, that they be referred to the Superintendent of the Poor for investigation.

The same Committee, the Committee on Jail Accounts and on Public Buildings, reported back various bills with the recommendation they be paid.

SENDING PRISONERS TO THE BRIDEWELL.

The Committee on Jail and Jail Accounts reported that there were seventy prisoners in the jail, seven of whom would be discharged in July, six in August, the remainder in September, October, and November, and that the Superintendent of the City Bridewell was willing to take them and keep them for the county.

Mr. Hitchcock moved to recommit the matter, with instructions to ascertain how much the prisoners could be boarded for, and how much would be allowed for their labor.

Mr. Stearns thought there was something wrong about the feeding in the jail, and he seconded Mr. Hitchcock's motion.

MR. ASHTON WITHDRAWS.

Mr. Ashton, in reference to his swamp land agency, said a question was raised as to his right to hold the place, and therefore, though he thought he could legally do the work, he moved to reconsider the vote by which his offer was accepted. He did it only that some fastidious person might not take exceptions.

The motion was agreed to, and Mr. Ashton withdrew his proposition.

THEY CLING TO FIVE DOLLARS.

Mr. Jones moved to reconsider the vote relative to the report of the County Attorney on the *per diem* of members.

Mr. Skelly seconded it. He was ready to change his action on the matter the moment he found he was wrong.

Mr. Ashton had voted conscientiously, and should adhere to $5 a day. He hoped the matter would rest, and the motion fail.

Mr. Hitchcock hoped it would not. He had always been convinced that the Board could not fix their own compensation. It was a cardinal principle of the Constitution that no body or person should fix its or his own pay. They had better sit without pay than do a questionable act.

Mr. Harrison thought it a very dangerous precedent for the Board to violate the orders of the Legislature. Their *per diem* was fixed by law, and yet they were nullifying that law. If they could do it in one thing, they could in all. They could issue extra bonds and burden the county with debt. It was better to have harmony, and to set a good precedent to future Boards by reconsidering.

Mr. Skelly said if the law was unconstitutional, then they were not bound by it.

The motion to reconsider was lost—yeas, 6; nays, 6—as follows:

Yeas—Harrison, Hitchcock, Jones, Pahlman, Stearns, and White.

Nays—Ashton, Crawford, Herting, Lonergan, Roelle, and Skelly.

COURT HOUSE PLANS.

Mr. Harrison said the Common Council was considering the question of rebuilding the Court House, and the Board should take some action on the subject. He moved the Building Committee be increased to five, for Mr. Wahl would be absent for some time, and that they be instructed to confer with the Committee of the Common Council.

Mr. Crawford was opposed to any such increase in the Committee. He had consulted with the Mayor on the question of rebuilding, and proposed the following:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Public Buildings be requested to meet a similar Committee of the City of Chicago, and consult with them as to the best mode of proceeding to adopt plans for the contemplated Court House and City Hall buildings, to be constructed on the Court House Square, and report to this Board the result of the same."

Mr. Harrison withdrew the motion.

Mr. Stearns renewed it, thinking the Committee a very important one, and which should consist of five members.

Mr. Crawford regarded this as an attack upon the Committee. No such action should be taken until they began to build.

Mr. Ashton made some very singular remarks on this subject, which it is charitable to him not to give.

Mr. Harrison explained the manifest propriety of Mr. Stearns' motion.

Mr. Crawford altered his resolution by making it a Special Committee of five.

Mr. Hitchcock was opposed to the resolution, thinking it wiser to let the Committee on Public Buildings do the work. He moved to put them back in the resolution.

His resolution was carried, and the resolution as amended adopted.

PLANS FOR THE JAIL.

Mr. Ashton moved the Board proceed to adopt plans for the Criminal Court and Jail.

Mr. Harrison did not favor the motion. Mr. Wahl, who was absent, had asked for a postponement; he was not in favor of a costly jail.

Mr. Hitchcock wanted them taken up, but Mr. Skelly thought they should put it off a day. Some of the architects had come in and altered their plans, and others would, if notice had been given them.

The subject was postponed till Thursday, and made a special order for that day.

POLICE COMMISSIONERSHIP DISPOSED OF.

Mr. Roelle moved to proceed to the election of a Police Commissioner.

Mr. Hitchcock saw no special reason for it, when the Mayor would, in two weeks, have power to appoint. He moved to adjourn till Thursday.

The motion was lost.

Mr. Roelle's motion was lost—yeas, 6; nays, 7, as follows:

Yeas—Ashton, Harrison, Lonergan, Skelly, Roelle, and Stearns.

Nays—Crawford, Harris, Herting, Hitchcock, Jones, Pahlman, and White.

Mr. Stearns moved the election of a Police Commissioner be indefinitely postponed, and it was so ordered—yeas, 7; nays, 6, as follows:

Yeas—Harrison, Hitchcock, Jones, Pahlman, Skelly, Stearns, and White.

Nays—Ashton, Crawford, Harris, Herting, Lonergan, and Roelle.

On motion the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF POLICE.

Meeting of the Commissioners—Arraignment of a Policeman for Pounding a Citizen in the Station House—The Times and Tom Keefe's Letter—A Disreputable Performance.

A regular meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon. Present, the two surviving members of the Board, President Talcott in the chair.

The proceedings opened with some informal conversation relative to lying, Commissioner Talcott carrying it on exclusively, in which the only intelligible words were "fur" and "fly."

Superintendent Kennedy presented bills against the Department, among which were gas bills, which, though excessive, absolutely passed without an oath or an obscene jest from the President.

The Superintendent presented charges against James Sack, policeman on trial for sixty days, on the ground of incompetency. He was discharged.

Officer John Beutler, of the First Precinct, was charged with maltreatment of a citizen.

A man with a wife and patched-up head was brought in. He said he was going home, and the officer hit him over the head with a club. He was on Archer avenue, and was traveling to Wentworth avenue. The officer asked him a question, and, on his replying, told him to keep his mouth shut when speaking to an officer.

Then the officer addressed him in German, and he addressed the officer in Italian. It was found that John F. Alia, the accused, if the officer was a veracious and reliable narrator, "didn't care for a policeman; didn't give a d—n for a policeman," and wanted the policeman to attend to his business. On the policeman resenting this as an insult and arresting him, the luckless Italian made an attempt to escape, whereupon the policeman took him by the collar and dragged him into the station. [Here the officer illustrated.] The prisoner, on being taken to the station, refused to be searched or be locked up, and struggled wherefore the officer hit him with his fist; then the prisoner kicked him, and then, the officer said, "I got mad and hit him right and left." He insisted he only gave the poor prisoner "one punch." The turnkey remonstrated, and did not offer to assist. The prisoner was just like a wild beast. The turnkey couldn't handle a cat.

Another witness testified that the cause of the arrest was the fact that they were within two blocks of home, and it was late.

The officer produced a man to prove that during the past three years he had stood a great deal of pounding, but the Board declined to listen.

Sergeant Mosech testified that the officer's beat was a rough one, and for that reason a rough offi-

---

car was put on it. From all he could learn, the prisoner deserved all he got. The kicking was of the character known as a "Danish kiss."

The case was laid over until this afternoon, in order to bring the Station-keeper, "who could not handle a cat," to testify to the right possessed by the policeman to thrash an unarmed and powerless citizen.

Hereupon Superintendent Kennedy seized his hat and made for the door, saying he really must go to the ball match.

Captain Hickey took his chair.

The Board then proceeded to examine candidates for appointment, and then adjourned.

ABUSE OF PRIVILEGE.

Previous to adjournment Commissioner Talcott ordered the room to be cleared, as he had something of importance to communicate to the reporters. The room having been cleared, and Mr. Talcott's throat and mouth having undergone a similar operation, that gentleman addressed the reporters. He said he was at all times willing to give them access to documents of a public nature, and they had shown considerable enterprise in collecting public news even when the Board was inclined, for good reasons, to withdraw it. But he, as well as Mr. Sheridan, had been exceedingly disgusted at the action of some one of the reporters who had seized a private letter addressed to Mr. Sheridan, copied and published it in a garbled form.

The reporters present indignantly denied having done anything so base, and repudiated the action. If there was any paper in the city whose reporters were so dishonorable, or whose city editor so base as to publish "news" of this kind, it must, they declared, be the *Times*. The city editor of that paper was at present in the East, and it was not at all probable that the *ad interim* city editor was silly enough to publish such a letter as a mark of his *ad interim* "enterprise."

Commissioner Sheridan admitted such to be the case. He had left a private letter lying on the table (the orthography correct, by-the-bye), and the next day it had appeared in that disreputable sheet. He exhibited the original letter, to convince the reporters of the truth of his assertion.

The reporters were sorry to learn that one of their number had been guilty of so mean an abuse of reportorial privilege.

The reporter of the *Times*, then present, feeling, as any gentleman would, his humiliation, left the room, regretting his connection with the paper, which he intends leaving at his earliest convenience.

ALDERMANIC.

Meetings of Committees of the Common Council—School and Railroad Matters Considered.

The Council Committee on Schools of the South Division, held a meeting at the City Clerk's office yesterday afternoon. Alderman McGenniss occupied the chair, and there were present Aldermen Daggy, Dixon, Bowen, Sherwood, Knickerbocker and Thompson.

Alderman Thompson offered a resolution recommending that the order providing for the erection of a primary school building between Third and Fourth avenues, north of Twelfth street, be modified so as to read as follows:

"*Ordered*, That the Board of Education be, and they are hereby, instructed to cause to be erected a twelve-room primary school building on Lots 13 to 18, and the north part of Lot 19, Block 130, School Section Addition, belonging to the city, north of Twelfth street, east of Fourth avenue, and west of the proposed line of Dearborn street, with dimensions to conform to the lot; not more than three stories in height, and in conformity with plans which the Board of Education are hereby instructed to furnish; the cost of said building not to exceed $20,000, and that the specifications for said work be so drawn that no extras shall be paid for any work on said building after the contracts therefor shall be let."

It was adopted, and will be sent to the Council for approval.

AN OPINION ASKED FOR.

The Council Committee on Streets and Alleys, South Division, held a meeting at the City Clerk's office yesterday afternoon, and requested Corporation Counsel Tuley to give an opinion as to the rights of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Michigan Southern Railroad Companies to occupy Clark street with their tracks. The opinion will be given in a day or two, and the Committee will meet again to consider the question.

OLD BRIDEWELL LOT.

At a meeting of the Council Committee on Schools, yesterday, it was agreed to recommend that the City Comptroller be instructed to advertise for bids for the sale of the old Bridewell lot, and that a school house be built on the Wentworth avenue and Western avenue lots at a cost not exceeding $30,000 each.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

The New Work in the Third Degree Exemplified—Reception and Banquet.

Last evening the Knights of Pythias of this city, Illinois, and Wisconsin, met in the Crusader Lodge Hall, corner of Halsted and Madison streets, for the purpose of exemplifying the new work in the Third Degree. At 8 o'clock the Knights were called to order by David A. Cashman, Grand Chancellor of Crusader Lodge. Past Grand Chancellor Rice, and Brother B. B. Usher, of Aurora, the authors of the new work, had charge of the ceremonies. The work is deeply impressive, and many applied to it the adjective "magnificent." Many improvements have been made from time to time in the First and Second Degrees; but the Third is now conceded to be the crown of all. Upon the conclusion of the ceremonies, the Knights and officers marched to Orpheus Hall, corner of Lake and Peoria streets, where a banquet was spread in honor of Supreme Chancellor of the World, H. C. Berry, who was recently elected to that high office. David A. Cashman presided, and introduced Mr. Berry, who returned thanks, and gave a brief history of the order. It was started in 1864 with three lodges, and a membership of 78; at this time there were twenty-nine grand jurisdictions in as many different States, with 1,034 subordinate lodges, and a membership of over 100,000. From the 31st of December, 1870, to the 31st of December, 1871, 262 lodges were organized, and over 20,000 members received. Congratulatory speeches were made by Mr. Cashman, and P. G. C. Harry Richardson, and others. The evening was pleasantly spent, and everyone was highly gratified at the prosperous condition of the order, and the prospects of a brilliant future.

A Reason for Reduction.

E. C. Lawrence & Co., No. 487 Wabash avenue, announce that in order to save the labor, expense, and breakage involved in removal, they will make a discount of from 15 to 25 per cent on their entire stock of China, fancy goods, glassware, crockery, silver plated ware, etc.

MARRIED.

HART—NESTELL—In New York, on Wednesday, June 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. A. C. Wedekind, George W. Hart, of Chicago, to Irene Nestell, daughter of John J. Nestell, Esq., of New York.

HALL—BATES—At Elmhurst, Ill., June 6, by Rev. Moses Smith, Rev. Alexander Hall, of Hartford, Conn., to Miss Ella C. Bates.

DIED.

GIBBONS—Sunday, June 16, at 12 m., Patrick Gibbons, aged 30 years.

Funeral this day from the residence of his sister, 162 North Morgan-st., thence by cars to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are respectfully invited.

SMITH—On Sunday evening, June 16, Jennie C., eldest daughter of Henry R. and Margaret Anna Smith, aged 24 years.

Funeral from their residence, No. 513 West Washington-st., on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock p. m.

MITCHELL—At East Wemyss, on the 24th ult., Mary Mitchell, relict of Mr. Matthew Gray, in the 79th year of her age.

American papers please copy.

KNIGHTS—Of heart disease, Monday, the 17th inst., at 6 o'clock p. m., Eliza J., wife of Darius Knights, aged 54 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 939 Indiana-av., Chicago, Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 11 o'clock a. m., by carriages to Rosehill. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Sibley & Endicott, C. H. Beckwith & Sons, Bittinger & Bro., Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid, Lord, Smith & Co., and others, sell Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts.

Chapped Hands, Face, Pimples, and all roughness of the skin cured by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by druggists.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The well-known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the face. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, the Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark (Calisaya Bark and Iron), is the best tonic. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead, or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

The National (Elgin) Watch Co., Michigan Central R. R. Co., Chicago. Dear Sirs: I have been carrying one of your Elgin watches, of the B. W. Raymond pattern, for nearly five months, and it affords me much pleasure to testify in favor of its timekeeping qualities, in which, after this length of time, I have great confidence. It has, from the first, run very close to the standard time, the slightest variation being uniform, and susceptible of correction by careful regulation. My experience thus far justifies the opinion that it is a safe and reliable time-keeper. Respectfully yours, H. E. SARGENT, Gen'l Sup't.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDERS'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-SECOND-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO PROPERTY in sums of $5,000 and upwards, at reasonable rates and on low commissions. Apply to W. L. BARNEY, 204½ Michigan-av.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES ON Chicago city property. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, 180 West Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE. By G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 70 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, HOUSEWARE, house receipts, or any chattle securities, by H. C. STOREY, Room 63, Exchange Building, corner Washington and Clark-sts.

57 WEST MADISON-ST., UP STAIRS, NEW York City Loan Office—Money advanced on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver ware, silks, &c.

$10,000 TO $20,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM on good real estate security, at 10 per cent. No fees or commission. Money in hand. W. C. REYNOLDS, Room 12, cor. Clark and Washington sts.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE, to take one-fourth or one-third interest in a wholesale hardware house doing a good, safe trade. Location good. Capital required, $20,000 to $30,000. Address O 77, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 TO $1,500 TO engage in the manufacture of the best domestic invention in the West; genuine opportunity to make $10,000 yearly. Address W 87, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, HAVING $2,000 in cash and wishing to go to the Pacific coast, can have a good situation and an interest in a good paying business. References given and required. Address N 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—800 TO 900 FEET FRONT ON West Side, close to fire limits, for business lots on South Side, or residence property on North Side, south of Superior-st., and east of Clark-st. This property is in good location, and advancing in value; located between Lake and Madison-sts. Apply to C. R. FIELD & CO., Kent's Block, 151 Monroe-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

IMPROVED.

$20,000—Wabash-av., south of Twelfth-st., 25x180, east front, 3-story marble front.

$18,000—West Monroe-st., east of Laflin, 25x190, south front, 3-story marble front.

$8,000—West Monroe-st., west of Hoyne, 64x125, north front, 2-story brick, etc.

$8,500—West Washington-st., east of Oakley, 50x125, south front, 2-story frame, good.

$4,500—Fulton-st., east of Lincoln, 30x125, 2-story and basement frame, good.

$4,000—Warren-av., east of Western-av., 24x127, north front, 2-story frame.

UNIMPROVED.

Indiana-av., near Sixteenth-st., 53 feet, west front, at $300.

Indiana-av., near Thirty-first-st., 50 feet, east front, at $125.

Calumet-av., corner Seventy-sixth-st., 600 feet, at $6. Burnside-st., corner Seventy-sixth, 200 feet, at $5.

34 lots, 200 feet west of Humboldt Park, offered in exchange at a bargain.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS FOR A FEW days, by JACOB WEIL & CO., No. 129 and 131 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block, basement.

$140,000—200 feet front by 100 feet deep, on southeast corner of Fifth-av. and Jackson-st. This property will bring $1,000 a foot before 90 days.

$100,000—80 feet on Wabash av., full depth, near the corner of Adams-st.

$90,000—330 feet by 600 feet deep, on South Park-av. Boulevard, running through to Vincennes. Would sell either front separate.

$73,800—90 feet on Adams-st. by 100 feet deep, between Wells and Franklin-sts. Very easy terms.

$25,500—10 acres square, on Madison-st., corner of Crawford-av.

$18,000—52 feet by 92½, being the northwest corner of Jackson and Franklin-sts.

$14,000—250 feet on Forty-fourth-st., between the great Boulevard and Vincennes-av.

$12,500—100 feet on Forest-av., east front, north of Thirty-third-st., with a good 2-story frame house on.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, with 5 years' lease. No. 445 Milwaukee-av.; a bargain for a business man. Inquire of O. F. HATTERMAN, 447 Milwaukee-av. or 63 South Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE LOTS, ¼ MILE from the new Western Boulevard, now being improved, and between Fifty-first and Fifty-fifth-sts. Only $25 down, balance in monthly payments of $10 each without interest. N. T. FITCH, care J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION OF CAPITALISTS invited—The valuable property, comprising 80 feet, east front, on LaSalle-st., by 100 feet, south front on Calhoun place, being adjoining the Union National Bank Building, now in process of erection, and directly opposite the Chamber of Commerce—is offered, for one week, at a price and on terms that will make it a bargain for purchaser. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING LOTS—15 LOTS, each 25x183 feet, S. E. corner of Kinzie and Ogden-sts., suitable for manufacturing purposes. No cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES ON THE CORNER OF Chicago and California-avs. 10 acres on Chicago-av., north of Morton-st. station. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—10 LOTS, EACH 26X204 FEET, ON Oglesby-st., between Lake and Fulton-sts., outside of fire limits; no cash payments required of parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe, and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BY W. J. ONAHAN, 58 CENTRAL Union Block:

30 feet on Franklin-st., near Randolph, with privilege of party wall.

Desirable business property, improved and unimproved, on Clinton, Canal, Jefferson, Halsted, and Twelfth-sts.; also on Blue Island av.

Houses and lots in all sections of the city for sale. Call, or send for lists with prices, etc.

Lots on Evans-st., near Ashland-av., for sale low and on long time. Apply to W. J. ONAHAN, Real Estate Broker, 58 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—$100 DOWN, LOTS ON OAKLEY-ST., $400; Leavitt-st., $450; a few on Western-av., at $500. We shall sell at above prices but few days. These lots are the cheapest in Chicago, being just outside of the fire limits, and near street cars. Terms easy, title perfect. Each purchaser is furnished an abstract. Come and see them. Office open evenings till 9 o'clock. STOREY, ALLEN & CO., 128 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warrantee deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—LOT ON MICHIGAN-AV., $130 PER foot.

Lot on Prairie and Thirty-fifth-st., $80.

10 lots in Englewood, at $300 each.

1 lot in Englewood, at $1,100. JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av., 2 to 5 p. m.

FOR SALE—LOTS JUST WEST OF WENTWORTH-av., and near Forty-fifth-st.; cheap and very easy terms. J. SINCLAIR, 66 Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST STREETS in Chicago, one 3-story frame house, with cheap ground rent, lease yet 2 years, from last May, with saloon and boarding house, stabling for 4 horses. Inquire at No. 66 North Canal st.

FOR SALE—$55 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., NEAR Wabash-av., 10 room house and lot, only $500 cash. Must be sold. HAVENS, at the house.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON WEST Jackson-st., $4,500, $1,000 cash, balance easy. JAMES H. HILL, 369 Wabash-av., 2 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—18 LOTS IN Block 24, Sheffield's Addition, fronting Armitage road and Girard-st. GEO. V. BYRD, 385 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE CORNER 100x165 on Michigan-av., corner Thirty-second-st. J. H. KEELER, 258 Halsted-st., corner Harrison.

FOR SALE—66 AND 100 FEET ON KANKAKEE Boulevard, at Thirty-seventh and Fiftieth-sts.; 150, 300, and 50 feet on Michigan-av., at Forty-second, Fifty-first, Sixty-second-sts.; 100 feet Indiana and Prairie-avs., at Thirty-seventh-st.; 85 feet Boulevard, for exchange for house and lot. B. HONORE, 211 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—7-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH GOOD lot in pleasant neighborhood, near west city limits, in 25 quarterly payments. CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST "BANK LOT," 26x100 next west and adjoining H. H. Honore's new block. E. B. CUMMINGS, Rooms 3 and 4, No. 100 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ON CALUMET-AV., SPLENDID house and lot, $25,000; Indiana-av., brick house and lot, $10,500. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—NEW 7-ROOM COTTAGE AND LOT, on West side, $2,800; easy terms. LARKIN & HALL, 75 Canal-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—VERY MUCH BELOW VALUE—200 feet, fronting on Fifty-fifth-st., Boulevard, near State-st., at a great bargain, as owner must have money. J. HENRY WEIL, southwest corner State and Harrison-sts.

FOR SALE—BY H. J. ARNOLD, 134 SOUTH Clark-st., cheapest lots on the West Side; water in streets, and sidewalks laid. Lots on Southwestern-av., must be sold at once; 2 lots on Van Buren-st., near Lincoln-st. Loans negotiated; houses and lots for sale on easy terms.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—100X162 FEET, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts., west front. Price, $75 per foot; ⅓ cash; balance 1, 2, and 3 years, 8 per cent interest. Title perfect. For three days only. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—MONROE-ST.—45X180 FEET, 80 feet west of Loomis-st. Title perfect; easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—125X175 FEET, southeast corner Thirty-fourth-st., in Wentworth tract, where title is beyond question or suspicion; only $140 per foot. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LEASES RUNNING 99 years; no revaluation for entire term; one on State-st., near Randolph-st., 28x44 feet; one on Wabash-av., near Eldridge-court, 40x170 feet; one on Michigan-av., adjoining Tremont House, 25x110 feet. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—PARK AND BOULEVARD PROPERTY, some of the very choicest property in market on the South Park and boulevard; also, on all the main avenues leading south. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—THE NORTHEAST CORNER INDIANA-av. and Fifty-seventh-st., (4½ acres) 792 feet on Indiana and Prairie-avs. This land is high and covered with fine grove. There is no more beautiful property south of city. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON LAKE-AV., north of Egan-av., with lot 25 or 50x160 to railroad track. Great bargain if taken at once. ULRICH & BOND, 511 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—25X183 FEET ON JACKSON-ST., near Reuben; 45x125 feet on Monroe-st., near Lincoln. Either lot very cheap. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—HOLT-ST.—5 LOTS, EAST FRONT, on Holt-st., near Division. Easy payment; title perfect. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST.—12 LOTS ON THE northeast corner of Halsted and Centre-sts.; easy payments. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MARBLE HOUSE, Michigan av.; $18,000; $1,000 down, $1,000 yearly. Also, brick house. Large grounds, plenty of fruit, splendid Lake scenery; $4,000; $500 down. Will exchange for city property and pay the difference. MEARS, 609 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts, and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warrantee deeds. A very small payment down, 6 years at 6 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 872 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV., BEAUTIFUL LOT, 60 feet west of Leavitt, south front, 30x125; $125 per foot; easy terms; cheap enough. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, 5 new 2-story frame houses, corner Hermitage-av. and York-st. G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years a very desirable lot on Michigan-av., north of Jackson-st; lot 40x170 to alley. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV, NEAR TWENTY-ninth-st, a 2 story frame house, brick and stone foundations, modern improvements, 10 rooms; lot 33x162 to alley; price and terms reasonable. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY CHOICE lots on Langley-st. and Egan-av.; a first-rate opportunity for anyone wishing to build a block of houses; most of the purchase money can remain from 3 to 5 years at 8 per cent. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-AV., JUST SOUTH of Twenty-ninth-st., 2-story frame house, about 10 rooms, all modern improvements, and in good order; lot 25x150 to alley; good frame barn; $7,000; terms very reasonable. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BUY A HOME AND SAVE RENT. Several one-and-a-half story cottages on monthly payments. Water on the premises, and convenient location. Near Thirty-first and Wallace-sts. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 70 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE PLEASANTEST residences in the city. House and lease for sale; a bargain. Call at 362 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE residences and residence property in South and West Divisions.

Also, some very desirable lots and acre tracts on the boulevards and avenues approaching and adjoining the great South Park. FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—280 ACRE FARM, WITH GOOD house, 30 acres timber, living springs; an hour's ride from Chicago, will take part Central Park lots. CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A CHOICE vineyard of 12 acres on Middle Bass Island, for Chicago or suburban property. H. WHIPPLE, 75 Canal-st., Room 8.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY WEST OF UNION PARK, a lot about 25x150. Address W 25, Tribune office.

WANTED—A 50 FOOT LOT FOR MANUFACTURING purposes, just south of fire limits, on West side. Address, stating location and terms, A 73, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A DOUBLE-DOOR MACNEALE & Urban safe, No. 14, in use only four or five months, to be sold at a discount. Apply at 165 LaSalle-st., in basement.

FOR SALE—1 FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALE, capacity 1,500; also, 1 sugar mill in good order. Apply at 1— West Lake-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—120 LOTS, EACH 25X125 FEET, fronting east on Douglas Park, and south on Sixteenth-st., 2 blocks from Douglas Park Station, 1 block from Riverside Boulevard, making very easy access to the centre of the city; these lots will be equal in value with Union Park lots in 5 years; title perfect; very easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—LOTS 50X160 at less than market value, and on easy terms. Tickets to Norwood and return furnished free of charge at our office, where we have also two new houses just completed, at Norwood, which we will sell on easy terms of payment. Call and examine this property before buying. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 25 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FINE LARGE LOTS FROM 125 TO 150 feet in depth at extremely low prices—on Humboldt-av., only $200; on the Boulevard, near Maplewood, $500; on Oakley-st., near Wicker Park, $550; on North-av., between Leavitt and Oakley-sts., $650. Title perfect and abstract furnished each customer. If you want a bargain it will pay you to call and investigate this matter. G. R. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LAKE FOREST—SOME FINE RESIDENCES on long time; also choice unimproved property. Call at 174 East Madison-st. S. LIND.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—40X184 FEET; cheap, and easy terms. J. SINCLAIR, 66 Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—ON C. & N. W. R. R., a fine located corner lot, 100x200, quite near depot, school and churches, at only $8 per foot and easy terms. This bargain should not be overlooked by those seeking a home in this beautiful and rapidly improving suburb. Address C 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BY KNAUER BROS., 50 NORTH Clark-st.—8½ acres in Harlem, on Division-st., corner Oak Park, Town line road, being ten minutes' walk from depot.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—A FINE lot, 50x200 feet, within 3 blocks of depot; owner needs money, and, if taken at once, will sell for $450 cash; lots adjoining are held at $800; title perfect. J. SINCLAIR, 66 Madison-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—A HOUSE OF 12 rooms, eligibly situated, with corner lot of 100 feet; price low and on very easy terms. KIMBALL & FRAKE, 114 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST LOTS AT SOUTH Lynne, near station; cheap fares; $200 each. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—SUBURBAN RESIDENCES AT Lake Forest, Riverside, and Hinsdale. E. L. CANFIELD, 169 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—6 BLOCKS, OF 10 ACRES EACH, in northwest 26, 38, 13, singly or together, at a low price. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GROVE LOT OF 50 OR 100X200 feet on Union-av., near Drexel Boulevard, very cheap, and easy terms. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—5 ACRES HAVING A FRONTAGE of over 1,150 feet on Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard. Also a couple of choice acre tracts fronting South Park. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—$900 PER ACRE—2½ ACRE BLOCKS, on Western-av. T. B. BOYD, 187 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Brick house and lot on Rucker-st., 2 story frame dwelling (new), with 5 lots at Maywood; 8-room dwelling on Peoria. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN CHICAGO, ON ROCK Island Railroad, just south of Englewood, at $125 each; $10 cash, and $10 per month, without interest. Lots near Cornell Watch Works, at $300 each, on easy terms.

Lots on Armitage-av., near Milwaukee-av., at from $250 to $350. Easy terms.

Lots on Forty-seventh-st., near depot; very cheap. Choice lot at Hyde Park, near depot; only $45 per foot. FRANCIS W. COREY & CO., 170 LaSalle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 196 Twenty-second-st., corner of State, have on hand and for sale the largest stock of business wagons and open and top buggies in the city, which they are prepared to sell at prices that defy competition. No slop-made Eastern work dealt in. The above being made by the celebrated and old-established manufacturer, Murray, of Niles, Mich., and Studebaker, South Bend, Ind., they are enabled to guarantee all work sold of this make.

FOR SALE—A NEW LEATHER-TOP PHAETON, at WRENN'S Stables, Fourteenth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs. Ask for G. S. NAGLE.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND SQUARE box business buggy, at No. 201 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR TOP BUGGY, an elegant light open buggy. H. EDWARDS, 53 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A BEAUTIFUL PONY used by a lady in a phaeton and under the saddle; the prettiest pony used to harness in the city; can be seen in the barn in rear of 1028 Wabash-av.; owner can be found at Room 8, northeast corner of LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—ONE LIGHT SHIFTING-TOP buggy, one democrat, one light express, two two-seated with tops, at HATHAWAY'S, 600 State st.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND HACK CARRIAGE. SCHRAB, 275 and 277 West Lake-st., corner Morgan.

PASTURAGE—HARLEM—4 MILES FROM city limits, with good shade and water. JOHN H. S. QUICK, 81 Central Union Block.

TAME HAY OF PRIME QUALITY BY THE bale at wholesale prices, delivered. Also fine pasturage for horses. C. H. BECKWITH & CO., 140 Michigan-av., corner Monroe-st.

WANTED—AN OPEN OR TOP BUGGY OR phaeton, in exchange for a lot in either South or West Division. Address J S M, 30 Honore-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A NEW SINGER sewing machine for a first-class buggy horse. Address E 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—HORSES AT P. O. & B. CO.'S STABLES, corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts. Cheap horses for sale.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED WALL PAPER BUSINESS, stock and fixtures, established 1851, for sale. Apply at 624 State-st.

A SMALL LAUNDRY FOR SALE CHEAP; good location, South Side; terms easy. Address for 3 days, A 50, Tribune office.

ANY PERSON DESIROUS OF GOING INTO an established and paying furniture manufactory can hear of a good chance by applying at 362 South Halsted-st., or address G. WADDELL.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED GENTS' FURNISHING goods business, with small running expenses, in good location, and doing a good trade, for sale. For information, address A 25, Branch Tribune office.

A NO. 1 FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT, DOING a good business, in the central part of the city, for sale. Address U 88, Tribune office.

AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE—one-quarter cash, balance to remain until made out of business. Daily profits the last year from $80 to $125 per day. Y 74, Tribune Branch office.

AN INTEREST IN A FIRST-CLASS, WELL-located drug store, doing a splendid business, for sale. Address D 48, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, ON SOUTH SIDE; good business, lease, and central location. Ill health cause of selling. A fine chance for a good druggist with a moderate capital. Address V 89, Tribune office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—WELL LOCATED in a thriving city of 8,000 inhabitants, with a good business. Apply to LORD, SMITH & CO.

FRUIT STAND FOR SALE—APPLY AT 119 West Washington-st., corner Halsted-st.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS corner grocery store doing a good cash trade, with or without stock; satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address C F 25, Tribune office.

ON STATE-ST., IN A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS locality, the stock and fixtures of a baker and confectionery establishment, doing a good business for sale. The store is a large one, and restaurant room will be rented till May 1, 1873. For terms apply only to FAKE & CLARK, 330 Wabash-av.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A SASH AND DOOR factory centrally located for sale. To the right party will sell cheap. Address, with full name and where an interview may be had, V 57, Tribune office.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—A FEW HUNDRED dollars will buy the lease and fixtures of a large room newly fitted up for billiards and bar, near Sherman and Briggs Hotels. Apply to G. C. WHIPPLE, 84 South Desplaines-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS millinery and fancy goods parlors doing a good business, and in a good location, for sale. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address D 90, Tribune office.

SODAWATER MANUFACTORY, IN GOOD running order, for sale. Inquire at 140 West Madison-st.

THE FINEST ICE CREAM PARLORS AND restaurant on the South Side, elegantly fitted up with horse and delivery wagon; good trade established, on a leading avenue. Address M 63, Tribune office.

WOOLLEN MILLS FOR SALE—THE KITTANNING Woollen Mills, located at Kittanning, Armstrong County, Pa., on the line of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, 44 miles north of Pittsburgh, admirably situated for city and country trade, east and west. These mills contain the best machinery for manufacturing and finishing all kinds of woollen goods, and will be sold on easy terms for cash, or exchanged for part cash and good real estate. Apply to J. B. FINLAY, Superintendent, Kittanning, Pa.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN (GERMAN) with a small capital in a well paying business; must be well acquainted in this city. Address B 11, Tribune office.

$500 BUYS THE BEST-PAYING SAMPLE room and oyster parlor prospect in Chicago. Call at Room 4, 96 West Washington-st.

$500—RETIRING PARTNER WILL SELL his half interest in $1,000 in stock, with business clearing $500 cash monthly. No bonus or further capital required. 96 West Washington-st. Room 4.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40-HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 58 South Canal-st., F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

C. & G. COOPER & CO. OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable engines of all sizes. Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for Illustrated Circular.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND ENGINE LATHES and iron planers—

One 12-foot Pond's engine lathe, 22-inch swing.
One 12-foot Harris' engine lathe, 24-inch swing.
One 7-foot Thomas' engine lathe, 20-inch swing.
One 12-foot Perkins' engine lathe, 20 inch swing.
Also 50 new engine lathes, all sizes and kinds.

IRON PLANERS, SECOND-HAND.

One 10 foot bed, 36x18.
One 8 foot bed, 30x26.
One 6-foot bed, 24x26.
One 4-foot bed, 20x24.

Will be sold cheap by W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW STEAM ENGINE, 12 horse power, at half its cost, $250. 707 West Tyler-st.

MACHINERY—ECONOMICAL STEAM ENGINES and boilers. Rider governor cut-off engines, Tubois patent air-front boilers, caloric engines, hoisting machinery for mines. G. S. DUBOIS, agent, 84 Market-st., Central Block.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—4 ELEGANT PIANOS, CHEAP, for cash, at McMILLAN'S GALLERIES, 434 State-st. and 113 Twenty-second-st. Pianos tuned.

MUSICAL—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, organs and melodeons, constantly on hand at KIMBALL'S, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT—SECOND-hand instruments at bargains, from $100 to $275. W. W. KIMBALL'S, cor. Wabash av. and Thirteenth-st.

SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS, IN 44 DIFFERENT styles for parlors, lodges, halls, churches, W. W. KIMBALL'S, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

THE HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS ARE found only at W. W. KIMBALL'S, cor. Wabash-av. and Thirteenth-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—RACINE LIME, WARRANTED the best in the market; fire brick, brick cement, plaster, hair, sand, gravel, and imported roofing pitch at 88 South Market-st.

GRAVEL, PEBBLES, ETC., FOR CONCRETE and roofing, best White Lake gravel, for sale by DUNNE & SCANLAN, 164 East Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &C.

TO RENT—STORES 230 STATE, EAST CORNER, occupied by us. BANGS BROS., corner State and Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT OFFICE ON FIRST floor. Apply on premises, KERR DAVIDSON & WELCH, 65 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE NEW PHENIX Block, corner of Madison-st. and Fifth-av., suitable for bank, insurance, real estate, law, or brokers' offices; also two large rooms on fourth floor, suitable for lodge rooms for societies. E. EUGENE CADWELL, Room 3, Phenix Block, 130 Madison-st.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE, CENTRALLY located offices with or without vaults; low rents. WM. HANSBROUGH, Room 12, 131 LaSalle st.

TO RENT—PART OF A FINE FURNISHED office, including desks. Cheap. Apply to E. E. RYAN & CO., 29 South Canal-st., near Tunnel.

TO RENT—WE HAVE A ROOM ON THE SECOND floor of our building, 50x100, which we will rent with or without steam power. W. A. JAMES & CO., 273 and 275 South Canal-st.

TO RENT—LOW, STORE NO. 930 STATE-ST., near Field & Leiter's, and a choice business location. D. E. FISKE, Room 4, 45 Canal-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE PORTION of our store, cheap, to the right party. No. 57 River-st.

TO RENT—ONE-HALF THE LARGE STORE and basement, 164 West Lake-st.; good for commission business. Rent reasonable.

TO RENT—A LARGE STORE ON WEST SIDE, 22x80, in best order. Inquire at 109 North Paulina-st.

TO RENT—STEAM POWER AT WOLFF BROS. & CO.'S, 169 and 170 West Erie-st.

TO RENT—5 YEARS' LEASE OF BEAUTIFUL store, basement and 16 rooms, fitted up for hotel or restaurant; also furniture if desired. Apply at No. 225 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A STORE—AT $20.00 PER MONTH, and fixtures for sale cheap; will give 200 choice patterns for stamping beautiful designs for ladies sacques and children's suits and a good trade established. Will sell the whole business for $100.00; reason for selling, can't attend to it. For particulars, call at 322½ West Madison-st., in hair store.

TO RENT—572 STATE-ST., NEAR TWELFTH, brick store and basement, together or separately. Address T. A. JACKSON, 599 State-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house. 19 Congress-st. Apply to CHACE & ABELL, 326 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE NEAR UNION Park, 115 North Paulina-st., house of 9 rooms, gas, and marble mantel; only $42.50. Inquire at 109 North Paulina-st.

TO RENT—$40, WITH FURNITURE FOR SALE; 6-room cottage. Inquire at 352 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—THE ELEGANT HOUSE, No. 737 Michigan-av.; key at our office. SHIPMAN & McKEEVER.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NEAR CORNER VAN Buren and Hoyne-sts, $40; 5 rooms $20. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, TWO-STORY AND basement brick house. Possession immediately. 17 Honore-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COTTAGE, 6 ROOMS, Park-av., $60 per month. EDMUND G. STILES, Room 51 Central Union Block, corner of Madison and Market-sts.

TO RENT—SMALL FURNISHED ROOM FOR sleeping; $10 per month. 140 West Adams-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE 8-ROOM house in a pleasant neighborhood, with or without furniture. Call at 1271 Indiana-av, between 2 and 4 o'clock, p. m.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, on Michigan-av. A. H. McLEAN, Real Estate Broker, 383 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—VERY HANDSOME FURNISHED rooms for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, at 453 Wabash-av., near Post Office.

TO RENT—735 WABASH-AV., ELEGANTLY furnished parlor bed-room, first floor front, also two rooms, second floor, newly furnished, bath room and modern conveniences.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, consisting of one large front chamber and a bed-room attached. 636 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED PARLOR AND BED-room to one or two gentlemen, No. 223 West Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AT NO. 90 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AT 106 West Monroe-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, $20 TO $40 PER month, at 26 Congress-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs. Stationary basins in rooms; water-closets adjoining.

TO RENT—4 NICE ROOMS AT NO. 22 GOLD-ST., with water, etc., suitable for housekeeping. Apply at 300 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—UPPER FLOOR CONSISTING OF 5 rooms above store 476 State-st.

TO RENT—10 FURNISHED ROOMS, LIGHT and airy, on reasonable terms. Apply at 123 and 125 West Madison-st., second floor. Also 5 splendid offices cheap.

TO RENT—10 NICE ROOMS AT 423 SOUTH Morgan-st.

TO RENT—1 LARGE FRONT ROOM FURNISHED or unfurnished, for man and wife or 2 gentlemen, without board. Pleasant location, 162 South Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—1 FRONT PARLOR, 2 LARGE square rooms, 2 single rooms, well furnished, with or without board, at reasonable rates, with use of gas and bath-room; all first-class; at No. 158 South Green-st.

TO RENT—AN ENGLISH BASEMENT, MOST desirably located, furnished for housekeeping, consisting of kitchen, dining-room, bed-room, and three closets; also, one or two sleeping-rooms up stairs. 514 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A VERY desirable room for one or two gentlemen, with use of bath room, near Twenty-second-st. Apply at 1004 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY AN AMERICAN family—man and wife, no children—a small cottage or part of a house in good neighborhood. Address G 27, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A LARGE BARN. APPLY at 582 State-st to-day, from 8 to 9 a. m.

WANTED—TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN, FURNISHED rooms, with or without board, at 266 Forquer at between Blue Island-av and Halsted st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A BUSINESS MAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with San Francisco and the Pacific coast starts in a few days for San Francisco, and the Pacific coast, to be gone a few weeks, and will attend to any business intrusted to his care, best references here and there. Address R 59, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process. Fee after decree. Scandal avoided. Address P. O., Drawer 532, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFTER decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

WANTED—TO LOAN, ELECTRIC MACHINES and how to use them in local weakness; a certain cure. 123 West Madison-st., Room 8.

WANTED—TO NEWS AGENTS—TO PURCHASE a private daily and Sunday newspaper route. P 95, Tribune office.

WANTED—THE LADIES TO KNOW THAT there is a general agency established in this city for the great "New York Tailors' System" of dress-cutting, the only French or actual measure system in America. It abolishes the old "cut-and-try" plan entirely, and any lady can become her own dressmaker in a few hours and will also save time and expense. Call at 948 Wabash-av., and see it tested, free of charge, for a few days. 50 agents wanted immediately for the city and Northwest. Good agents clear from $40 to $50 per week.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TWO PACKAGES OF INSTRUMENTS. A liberal reward will be paid if left at 193 South Halsted-st.

LOST—A RUSSIA LEATHER POCKETBOOK, containing a note and cards, owner's name. Leave it at 145 West Lake-st., New England Mills. Liberal reward will be given.

LOST—ON FRIDAY P. M., A PORTMONNAIE containing $38, a photograph, and the name of the owner on it. The finder will be liberally rewarded if he leaves it at the Tremont House.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT LAST, A large red setter dog; had on a collar marked C. C. Hellewell, Toronto. The finder will be rewarded by returning him to E. THOMAS, Jr., 62 West Madison-st.

LOST OR STRAYED—A BAY MARE WITH black feet, between 4 and 5 years old, weighs about 900 pounds. Any one returning the same will receive a suitable reward of FRANK WOLFF, No. 34 West Madison-st.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A PORTEMONNAIE CONTAINING over $25 and check for watch. Return to No. 324 Fulton-st.

LOST—ON LAST FRIDAY MORNING, BETWEEN the river and Wabash-av., a Western Union Telegraph book, on Twelfth st. The finder by leaving it at the Western Union Telegraph office, 554 Wabash-av., will receive a liberal reward.

LOST—BETWEEN THIRTY-THIRD ST. AND Christ Church, on Cottage Grove-av. or Twenty-fourth-st., a gold cross. The finder will be suitably rewarded upon returning to Secretary's office Board of Trade.

LOST—ON THE 12TH, A GRAY MARE, 9 years old, had a strap halter on her head; stiff from founder. Strayed from No. 29 Julian st., between Reuben and Paulina-sts. MICHAEL NEWMAN, proprietor.

FOUND—A FINE HORSE AND BUGGY RAN into my yard on Saturday evening. The owner can have the same upon legally proving ownership and paying expenses. G. BACKOW, corner Vincennes-av. and Fifty-first-st., Hyde Park.

FOUND—A POODLE DOG, WHICH THE owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Call at 302 Fourth-av., down stairs.

PICKED UP—A BAY HORSE. OWNER CAN have by proving property and paying expenses. Call at 196 Mitchell-st., off Jefferson st.

TAKEN UP—A HORSE, WHICH OWNER CAN have by proving property and paying charges, at 13 Granger-st. JOHN NELSON.

SEWING MACHINES.

HOWE SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF A. ANDERSON, 171 North Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly installments, and work given, if desired.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES, OFFICE OF C. K. NICHOLS, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired.

SINGER OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 31 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly installments, and work given in payment if desired.

WANTED—TO BUY SECOND HANDED SEWING machines, repairing neatly and reasonably executed. Send orders to Richardson, 117 Third av.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE OF A. J. Meichert, 127 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy monthly payments, and work given when desired. Attachments for all sewing machines constantly on hand.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL—AN ANXIOUS TO SEE you as soon as possible. W. H. B.

PERSONAL—THE FRIENDS OF MRS. A. A. Wiley, formerly of North-st., will find her by addressing Box 187, Chicago, P. O.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND Western states. (Free introductions to ladies). Apply for circular. P. O. Drawer 881.

INSTRUCTION.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY, LAKE FOREST, Ill., offers the highest advantages to boys and young men preparing for college or business. Next school year commences September 12. IRA W. ALLEN, Principal.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 193 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN 18 OR 20 YEARS old that has some knowledge of the clothing business; must come well recommended. A. B. TITSWORTH, 197 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK. APPLY AT 132 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO LEARN THE drug business; one who resides with his parents. German preferred. STANLEY & CO., 788 State-st.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO GOOD STONE-SETTERS. APPLY to W. CARTER, Tribune Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD PAPER RULER. APPLY to Sherman House, Room 53. CHARLES REID.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO RUN A SHAPING machine; steady work year round. Apply at 97 West Randolph-st., Room 13, from 10 to 1.

WANTED—A PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTER, one who can finish up tintypes during the rush, at 180 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF AND run 3 planers. None but experienced and sober men need apply, at new mill corner of Eighteenth and Canal-sts.

WANTED—TO WORK ON GALVANIZED iron, 6 good cornice-makers. None but good men need apply. Apply at the Briggs House.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS MACHINISTS. Apply to A. A. HUMBERSTONE, 39 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A GOOD LATHE HAND, AT 19 and 21 Meagher-st.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS WIRE WEAVERS; permanent situations and highest wages; pay in full every Saturday night; expense of moving family paid if applicant is satisfactory. Apply immediately. WARNER & NOBLE, Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER. APPLY AT ROBINSON'S, 640 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE IN A PRINTING office. Apply this morning at 84 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GOOD DIE-MAKER, ACCUSTOMED to small dies. Apply at 83 Illinois-st., in basement.

WANTED—A CARPENTER OR MAN UNDERSTANDING wood-working machinery, with about $2,000 cash, can obtain a good situation; also an interest in the business, in a town of 20,000 inhabitants and growing rapidly, and without competition. Address S 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 989 ARCHER-AVENUE—ONE good wagon maker, and one good blacksmith; steady work and good pay for good men.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE blacksmith, and blacksmith's helper, at the ENTERPRISE CARRIAGE WORKS, 799 West Madison-st.

Coachmen.

WANTED—ONE GOOD MAN TO DRIVE DOUBLE team, and one stout boy for single team. Apply at 565 West Madison-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN OF ABILITY AND GOOD moral character to canvass in different counties in the State; a fine chance to make money for energetic men who mean business. Address Z 13, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR THE CITY, A FEW MEN TO introduce a good thing that will pay big wages. Only small capital required. A. RAY, 150 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A MAN ACCUSTOMED TO SOLICITING job printing. 84 West Lake-st.

WANTED—AT J. T. WERNER'S MERCHANTS' Dining-rooms, 91 Lake-st., a first-class waiter.

WANTED—RARE CHANCE FOR A FIRST-class canvasser, at 236 South Halsted-st., Room 9.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR the Wisconsin Central Railroad, wages $2.25; board $4 and $4.50 per week. Fare and board furnished to the work. Company pay. Hurry up with your baggage, and apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—3 GOOD FARM HANDS, TO WHOM permanent employment will be given. HART & BRIGGS, 368 Wabash-av.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS; ALSO, 3 foremen, to work on the Ontonagon & Houghton Railroad, in Michigan. Wages, $2.25; board, $4. Fare and board furnished to the work. Men going must hurry up with their baggage, and apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS, FOR Michigan Central Railroad. Wages, $1.75 per day; free fare. Also, men to work on farms, saw mills, brick yards, choppers, &c.; 1 teamster. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st.

WANTED—2,000 MEN TO LEAVE THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for the Menominee, Escanaba, and the Wisconsin Central Railroad; also 200 men for the Northern Pacific, and 20 sawmill hands; free fare. Apply to 59 West Randolph-st., and 73 West Kinzie-st.

WANTED—2,000 LABORERS, $2.25 PER DAY; 50 farm hands, and 20 sawmill men. Highest wages paid; free fare, at 28 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN WITH $50 CAPITAL FOR country towns; can make $75 per week. See ROSE, Room 6, 120 West Madison-st.

WANTED—20 MEN FOR CITY WORK EARLY this morning; 50 men for the Northwestern Railroad; leave to-day; big pay; long job and good climate. Also farm hands and choppers. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—25 MEN FOR NORTH PACIFIC Railroad; carpenters for Lake Superior; choppers, sawmill and farm hands, at 127 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD MEN CAN FIND steady employment by applying at 295 South Clark-st. No capital but reference required.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYMENT to call on KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st.; business legitimate. Pays better than wages.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—SWEDE GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 1223 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO HOUSEWORK in a private family; must be competent and willing to work. Apply at the Tribune Office, 15 South Canal-st.

WANTED—A WIDOW WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework who has a daughter about 12 years old to act as nurse girl; good wages paid. Apply or address G H B, 41 Third-av.

WANTED—A NEAT TIDY GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 331 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO WASH DISHES and help in the kitchen. Apply at 166 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WOMAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands cooking in a restaurant; good wages paid. No. 225 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 932 STATE-ST.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; good wages to a competent person. Apply at 111 South Green-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Apply at 535 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL IN PRIVATE FAMILY; German or Scandinavian preferred; at 297 Michigan-av., near Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, &c., IN A small family. Call at 397 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth st.

WANTED—A GOOD LITTLE GIRL FROM THE age of 12 to 15 to tend baby and do light work. Such an one can find a good home at 136 Third-av.

WANTED—A STRONG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, one accustomed to wait on table. 47 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron. Good references required. Apply between 10 and 4 at 423 Wabash-av.

WANTED—I WANT A GIRL TO WASH DISHES and assist about cooking. Apply at 51 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A NICE RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse; must have good recommendations. 122 Cottage Grove av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer. Apply at 1039 Prairie-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRLS FOR ALL KINDS OF housework in city and country. Mrs. THOMSON, 1900 State-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO ASSIST IN kitchen and the other for chamber work. Apply at 72 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, to whom the highest wages will be paid. References required. At 357 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WHO WILL HAVE home comforts, to make herself generally useful. Apply at 78 West Monroe st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Good wages to a competent girl. 393 South Park-av.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework in small family; highest wages paid. Inquire at 582 West Madison-st.

WANTED—50 GIRLS FOR THE CITY, COUNTRY, boats and vessels. Apply at 57 Sherman-st., opposite the Rock Island depot.

WANTED—DINING-ROOM, PANTRY, LAUNDRY, and kitchen girls; cooks, etc., for hotels, restaurants and private houses. Hundreds of orders constantly on hand; $3 to $10 per week; paid competent help. Girls wanted from the country. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 128 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron in a small family where a few boarders are kept. Call at 85 West Adams-st., northeast corner of Jefferson.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL, OR YOUNG woman to take care of baby for widower. Apply early at 514 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK, 2 DINING room girls, 2 chambermaids, 1 laundress, for hotel in country. MRS. BATES, 10 Pock court, Tuesday.

WANTED—A NORWEGIAN OR SWEDISH girl; one that can cook, wash, and iron, and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 20 Congress-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—AMERICAN GIRL ABOUT 12, TO travel as nurse. Call to day at No. 192 West Lake-st., from 11 to 2. Room 3. A. P. WILLIAMS.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, to whom good wages will be paid. Apply at 647 West Madison-st., up stairs.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WHO UNDERSTANDS dress-making, family sewing, and running Wheeler & Wilson machine, at 790 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO RUN A SINGER MACHINE on leather work. Highest wages paid. 40 West Randolph-st., third floor.

WANTED—GIRLS TO MAKE SHIRTS; ALSO a few girls to work Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, on shirts. Inquire at No. 81 West Madison-st., corner of Jefferson.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD WHEELER & WILSON operators with their sewing machines. Call immediately at 152 South Jefferson-st. Wages paid.

WANTED—COMPETENT HANDS TO WORK on mantles and dresses. No. 32 Peck-court.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS HAIR DRESSERS, and 2 apprentice girls. Call at 322½ West Madison-st., in hair store.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A CHILD'S NURSE. APPLY AT 384 Wabash-av., between 10 and 12 this day.

WANTED—A GIRL TO WORK IN A LABEL printing office; one who has worked in a bindery preferred. J. F. LAWRENCE, 359 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—SALESWOMAN FOR LADIES' UNDERWEAR. Apply at 138 Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A SMART, NEAT, HEALTHY American girl about 12 or 13 years of age to travel as waiting-maid; will board, clothe, and pay $1.50 a week; one who needs a good home preferred. Address, inclosing photograph, MRS. R. H. BALLINGS, Crown Point, Ind.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—A NEW NO. 8 COOK STOVE AT 408 Mitchell-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID RANGE, KITCHEN furniture, also dining-room tables, chairs, etc. Apply at 225 West Madison-st.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURNITURE, carpets, and general household goods, will do well to call on J. H. PIKE & CO., 78 West Lake-st. Auction sales at private residences solicited or sold at private sale at store on commission.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN WELL EDUCATED in French and English, in a store or office, understands bookkeeping. Address F 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG SWEDE who has been in the dry goods business in his own country, wishes such a place here, even to commence with against a limited salary. He speaks English, German and Scandinavian fluently. Address L 48, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD FIRST-CLASS engineer can be heard of at M. & J. GOOD'S machine shop, 17 to 24 Michigan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL ... 25 years experience, as foreman on ... building, or draftsman in an architect's office. ... A. I. S., No. 184 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN watchmaker, has worked in the trade in the old country, and for the last 7 years in Chicago. Please address ED., 117 West Randolph-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AN COMPETENT ON any light work at brass finishing, pattern making, locksmithing, or building any kind of hardware. No wages charged till shown what I can do. Address C. E. PARKER, 121 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS AN ENGINEER. Good references, if required, will be given. Apply at 73 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH CANDY maker, who is a good cake baker and ornamenter. Address E 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY TWO PRACTICAL painters, to work at either house, sign, ornamental or carriage painting. Address H. F., 145 North Desplaines-st.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman in a private ..., understands the taking care of and driving horses. ... N 13 Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN in any capacity in doors; will make himself generally useful, security given if required. Address U 12, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, as gardener, references given. Address WM. JENKINS, 163 Farrell-st., Bridgeport.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN as vegetable gardener, and take charge of horses. English. Address P. SAURY, 163 Farrell-st., Bridgeport.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE in a private house; willing to work ... A good home and small wages preferred. Please call or address JOHN LAURITZEN, 339 Orchard-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family, by a competent English girl, good references. Apply at 258 West VanBuren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT cook, washer and ironer. Apply personally or by note, at 532 West Taylor st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL in a private family, to do general housework or second work; good references. Apply at 173 Clinton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART SWEDE girl, to do second work in private family. Can be seen at No. 47 Schiller st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL IN first class private family to do second work, a dining room work, best of reference. Please call 350 Catharine-st, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—EITHER MEAT OR pastry cook, also a dining room girl, best of references. 105 Sebor-st., between Clinton and Jefferson-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—A STRONG CAPABLE woman with a child 9 years old, wishes a place in a family, to do general housework or as housekeeper, a suburban town preferred. Can be seen at 589 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WORTHY GIRL to do general housework, references given if required. Apply at 412 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR 1 PASTRY AND order cook in hotel or restaurant, 2 girls for general housework in private families, 2 women with children for the country, also chambermaid in hotel; all first class girls. 120 West Monroe-st., Star Employment office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in boarding house or private family. Best of city references. Apply at 783 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK with good city references. Call at 321 Fourteenth st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do second work, or general house work in a small family. Please call at 140 Eighteenth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, OR TO DO general house work in a first class private family. Call at 96 Brown-st., in rear, up stairs. Call after 9 a. m.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general work, or as cook in a private family. Apply at 365 Fourth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED Protestant girl, to take charge of an infant, and assist in second work. Address M 43, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO FAMILY SEWING by day or week; can furnish machine. Call at 45 South Ann-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY compositor of several years, experience, in a respectable printing office. Address P 95, Tribune office. Answer for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN WITH a little boy, in a private family, no objection to country. Apply to MRS. BATES, 10 Peck court.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CLERK OR OPERATOR on the Singer machine. Address MISS L. WEBBER, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse to take charge of an invalid lady going to California, or would attend ladies at their homes. Address Mrs. D. C. ALCOTT, 191 West Jackson-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

30 ABERDEEN-ST.—FIRST-CLASS SUITE OF rooms and single-room, with board; convenient to business; surroundings unsurpassed in the city.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington-sts., two furnished front rooms, with board, gas, bath, hot and cold water. References required.

71 WEST ADAMS-ST.—A FEW BOARDERS wanted with in 2 blocks of the Sherman House. First-class table and good beds.

76 WEST MONROE-ST.—BOARD AND LODGING, $5 per week; good table and home comforts.

156 WEST ADAMS-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms suitable for gentleman and wife or single gents, with board.

181 PARK-AV.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, or two gentlemen can get a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, with board; references required.

229 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A FURNISHED front room, with board, for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. A few table boarders wanted.

235 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ONE LARGE room; also a single room to rent, with board.

244 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—GENTLEMAN and wife, or two gents, can obtain elegant room, good board, and modern conveniences at a moderate price.

299 WARREN-AV.—FRONT HALL ROOM with board for a young man. Private family; pleasant house, bath-room, &c.; $5.50.

357 WEST JACKSON-ST.—A FEW GOOD boarders can find excellent accommodations. Prices moderate.

397 WEST RANDOLPH.—FURNISHED AND unfurnished parlor and chamber, with board, gas, bath, hot and cold water; use of piano.

413 WEST MONROE-ST.—ONE SINGLE room, or a suite of rooms, to gentlemen, with first-class board. A few day boarders taken.

550 HUBBARD-ST.—A NEWLY FURNISHED front room, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen.

623 WEST ADAMS-ST., OPPOSITE UNION Park, furnished and unfurnished suites of rooms with board; fine location and good accommodations.

647 WEST MADISON-ST.—BOARD FOR gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, with nice room at reasonable price. Newhouse, new furniture, good table.

733 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—FIRST-class boarders wanted.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITH BOARD, UNFURNISHED, in one of the most desirable locations on the West Side; large grounds; modern improvements. Address U 30, Tribune office.

A YOUNG LADY, WITH REFERENCES, CAN find a pleasant room, with board, in first-class location, West Side. Address U 81, Tribune office.

EASTERN HOUSE, 38 AND 40 WEST MADISON-st., opposite Sherman House; board $5.50 and $6 per week; day board $3.50 per week.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADISON-st., $2.50 per day. Day board, $5 per week. Permanent board and room at reasonable rates.

WEBER HOUSE, 155 WEST LAKE-ST.—FIRST-class board at from $5 to $10 per week. Transient, $2; day board, $5.

South Side.

177 AND 179 TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—NEWLY furnished rooms by the day, week, or month. Good hotel table attached.

310 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS WITH BOARD; also, day board.

528 MICHIGAN-AV.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, one large, nicely furnished room and one single room, with first-class board. Terms low.

588 WABASH-AV., JUST SOUTH OF Twelfth-st.—In a private family, a nice front room and alcove, furnished, with bath room attached; all newly refitted; also room adjoining, suitable for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. All the comforts of a home.

721 STATE-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH or without board. Prices reasonable.

751 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms for single gentlemen with first-class table. References required.

807 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT—NEATLY furnished front rooms and sleeping rooms, with or without board. Terms very reasonable.

906 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent with board. Single or en suite.

TWO GENTLEMEN, WHO CAN FURNISH good references, can find a pleasant home in a strictly private family on one of the avenues north of Twenty-second-st. T 32, Tribune office.

Country.

STANLEY HOUSE, HYDE PARK, OPEN throughout the year for permanent or transient guests; terms per day $2, or per week, single rooms, $10, $12; rooms for two, $18, $20; no liquors sold. Apply personally or by mail. MARIA ISABELLA DAY.

KENWOOD—BOARD FOR THE SUMMER, with pleasant front room, for gentleman and wife, with no children in a private family, with no other boarders; references given and required. Address X 23, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A SINGLE ROOM WITH BOARD ON the South Side. Address, with terms, R 29, Branch Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, ON Wabash or Michigan-avs., between Sixteenth and Twenty-second-sts; front room preferred. Address C 22, Branch Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE COPPER CABLE lightning rod comp. 1045 Wabash-av., in rear. Inquire between 12 and 2 p. m.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL HARRIS' "P. F." perfectly pure whiskey, in city and country. Call on or address W. J. WALKER, Exchange Building, corner of Clark and Washington-st., Room 61.

AGENTS WANTED—HEADQUARTERS FOR Presidential campaign badges. Greeley and Grant badges of all kinds. Send for illustrated price list. Enclose stamp. Agents wanted every where. Will sell like hot cakes. A sample of each will be sent to any address by mail upon the receipt of 40 cents. G. WHITE & CO., Jewelers, 51 B... New York.

GREELEY AND BROWN.

Inauguration of the Reform Campaign in Chicago.

Organization of a Liberal Republican Central Club.

Inspiring Words from Prominent Citizens of Chicago.

A meeting of Liberal Republicans was held at the Tremont House, last evening, to organize a Central Greeley and Brown Club. The room in which those present first assembled proved to be too small, and a larger one had to be taken possession of, but the swelling audience became too large for it also, until the doors of the large dining-room adjoining were thrown open.

Hon. John Wentworth moved that Judge Otis take the chair, and he was elected.

He thanked the meeting for the honor. He had made up his mind months ago that General Grant should not be elected, and he believed the movement was already begun for the great national reform so badly needed. He had never heard a single good reason why Grant should be re-elected, and there were many in the minds of men why he should not be; there were hosts of stern and upright men in the city who were prepared to begin the fight and carry it until victory rested upon their banners. [Applause.]

Mr. J. M. Copp was elected Secretary, and Mr. C. F. Brownell Assistant Secretary.

Mr. Wentworth moved that the names and addresses of those present be taken by the Secretary.

The motion prevailed.

A large number of names were enrolled, among the number being Hon. John Wentworth, Judge Otis, Senator Woodward, Murry Nelson, A. N. Linscott, Sidney Thomas, S. M. Booth, C. W. Waite, J. W. Kreamer, General Lich, Otto Peltzer, General H. W. Smith, General O. H. Mann, E. F. Cooke, etc.

Hon. J. S. Grinnell, of Iowa, entered the room, and was received with applause.

Mr. Wentworth moved that all persons who could not be present, but who sympathized with the objects of the meeting, be requested to send their addresses to the office of the Chairman, at No. 105 East Harrison street. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Horace White moved that a Committee of three be appointed to procure permanent meeting quarters, for the use of the Club during the campaign. The motion prevailed.

Horace White, F. Manson and Dr. Blake were appointed as the Committee.

Mr. Kreamer moved to add one more name to the Committee.

Mr. Francis Lackner was added.

Murry Nelson moved that a Committee, consisting of Senator Woodward, General Lich, and John Wentworth be appointed on permanent organization.

The motion prevailed.

Messrs. Horace White, R. E. Hoyt, F. Manson, and Louis Nelke, were added to the Committee.

Mr. Kreamer asked if that was a meeting of Republicans, or of all the friends of Greeley, independent of former political affiliations?

Mr. White stated that the Democratic friends of Greeley had already organized preparatory to the Baltimore Convention, and the intention was that the Liberal Republicans should also do so. The Baltimore Convention would be the signal for union. That organization would probably be temporary.

Mr. Wentworth moved that the Chair add three to the Committee on Permanent Organization.

The motion prevailed.

W. Kreamer, Sidney Thomas, and G. W. Perry were added.

The Committee retired.

Mr. Lackner said he held in his hand a call for a Liberal Republican Convention, to be held on Saturday next for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Convention to be held at Springfield on the 28th inst. He moved that the names taken at the meeting be added to the call.

The motion was unanimously adopted.

It was decided to hold the Convention in the Council Chamber.

General H. W. Smith came in and was applauded. So was General O. L. Mann.

The Chairman said they expected after the 9th of July,—after the Baltimore Convention—to get a rollcall of three and a half millions of Democrats. [Applause.

General Smith said he had got through voting for such a thing as Democrats, and never got up to be voted for. They should not be governed by a few men who regarded the government as a patrimony, to be handed down to their available relations. The country belonged to the people and the people should govern it. [Applause.] Talking of soldiers, the greatest speech ever delivered to the army when General Thomas was almost universally regarded as the best officer in the service, Jefferson Davis, was delivered when he was at the academy this week, with the new protean play, "On Hand." Johnny was "on hand" last night, not only in a general sense as to the theatre, but in a strictly theatrical sense as to the piece. He appeared, disappeared, and reappeared with perfect theatrical propriety. He "stayed on hand," an "Irish domestic," a "German claironet player," an "old ole' man," a "Chinaman," a "colored person," an "Italian harper," etc., etc. There were many songs and numerous dances to assist in making the play more "protean" than it would have been if it had been the plot of the piece begins in a drawing-room, then meanders through the hamlets of vice, a concert saloon, a theatre, a prison, and ends in a court where the "protean artist" kills his man in the cause of virtue and justice, and all are satisfied. The speech "on hand" with applause, and was followed by loud and moderately intelligent. The company struggled nobly against the adverse circumstance, and the audience was good natured and patient, and unhappy in their respective parts. Several of the pets were handsome, and highly creditable to the management. Judging by the attendance of the first night, the "protean" business will be shed in a financial sense for the remainder of the week.

GLOBE THEATRE.

The benefit of Mr Charles Wyndham last evening at the Globe Theatre was highly successful in a social and pecuniary point of view. The audience was large, and the most delectable Cockerel array of the West side theatres since the fire, with the exception of those drawn to the Opera by Wachtel. The play was the "Merchant of Bristol," which was well put upon the stage, and the most respectable, well and carefully enacted. The parts of *Phoebus* and *Raphael* were [illegible] by Mr. Wyndham and Mr. Taylor, a fresh and agreeable lot, who has conceived a [illegible] the drama and played the piece with a spirit and ease during the rest of [illegible] We offer a more detailed criticism of [illegible] performance until a second appearance, when [illegible] its accumulated experience, shall have placed the debutant more fully before the public. In the meantime we bespeak the generous patronage of a theatre-going for an entertainment in the main equal to that which has been presented for their consideration this season.

NEW YORK CIRCUS.

The New York Circus exhibited to a large audience yesterday afternoon, and an ever-changing collection of people in the evening, the evening predominating. The parade on the street yesterday, with the gorgeous chariot, the exhilarating music, and the fine display of horseflesh, proved to be a good advertisement. The display under the canvas, however, could not be said to exceed the promise of the morning pageant, although every thing was satisfactory of its kind. There were the customary feats of agility, juggling, leaping, riding, performances of trained horses and ponies, and some things not particularly common in the sawdust ring. The entertainment concluded with the amusing dramatic trifle, "Jack the Giant Killer," which proved highly gratifying to the younger portion of the audience. A similar programme will be presented afternoon and evening during the stay of the circus in the city.

BIXON'S CIRCUS.

On account of the great labor involved, and the excessive expenditure, the first presentation of the fairy spectacle of "Cinderella" has been postponed until Wednesday afternoon. The bill offered for the week, however, is still attractive. Yamadiva, the man serpent, continues his remarkable feats of contortion, and Lisy Look his really marvelous performances in the line of sword-swallowing and fire-eating. The fire-eating is perfectly unaccountable, and fully equals the Chinese sorcery feat of the bowl of Hindoo juggler, which have hitherto been thought to surpass belief. Besides this, there is the usual assortment of trotting, riding, leaping, etc. We feel constrained to say that if the little folks were given a little less prominence as vocalists, the entertainments would prove equally pleasing to the public.

BLANCHE TUCKER'S BENEFIT.

The benefit of Miss Blanche Tucker will take place to-night at the Second Baptist Church. Fine talent has been engaged for the occasion, and an excellent programme of music from the best masters has been selected. The vocalists are Miss Fanny Goodwin, soprano; Mr. Ed Shu ss, tenor; Signor Farini, basso, and Mr. J. M. Davidson, contralto. Clarke Rodgers will play the accompaniments, and Mr. Napoleon Ledoubowski, a musician of reputation, will play violin obligati. The concert promises to be one of the finest of the season.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

Exciting Contest Between the Mutual and Troy Clubs—The Game Lost to the Latter Nine Through *Errors* and Bad Judgment—Announcements of Future Games—The Turf.

THE MUTUALS VS. TROYS YESTERDAY.

Nearly four thousand people went to the Base Ball Park yesterday afternoon to witness the championship game between the nurses of New York, and Jimmy Wood's Troy nine. It was hoped and expected that the latter, having come to Chicago for an extended stay, would enter upon an era of victory, and do something toward lifting themselves out of the depths of defeat into which they had fallen, and it was all the more aggravating to know that, while victory was within reach, it was being secured, not on account of inferior play, but wholly by reason of bad judgment on the part of Jimmy Wood, who is wholly to blame for losing the game. Play began at half-past 3 o'clock, with the Troys at the bat, Scott Hastings, of the Cleveland Club, acting as umpire. Although a strong wind prevailed directly in the face of the batsmen, rendering it almost impossible to bat the ball, the Troys were at first very fruitful on fine pitcher of the Troys, was selected to begin the game. Added to the fact that he seems to have lost much of his former skill at sending in slow twisters, the wind helped to increase his speed, so that he was reduced below the efficiency of the poorest country pitcher, and the Mutuals could have asked nothing easier to hit. Strong batting and errors by Force, Matze and Allison, however, gave them three runs in the first inning, where they should have been whitewashed, and would have been, beyond a doubt, had Zettlein been in his place. The same reasons gave them another run in the second inning, while the Troys were retired as fast as they came to the bat, such was the effectiveness of Cummings' delivery. After three runs had thus been donated to his opponents, Jimmy Wood sent Zettlein to the pitcher's plate, and the second inning would have been a blank for the Mutuals but for a passed ball by Fox, which let in their second nor the third innings yielded tallies for the Troys. Zettlein being the first to get in a base hit. The Mutuals were retired in the fourth inning by sharp fielding, McMullin being the third out on an attempt to steal to second. Allison making a fine running catch of a foul fly forth inning the Troys scored their first run through errors of Start, who first muffed a ball thrown to catch Matze at the home base, and threw badly to third to head off Steve King, who tallied in consequence. Once more the flutes were blanched, a handsome foul fly across Force during this inning. In the fifth inning the Troys got in two runs after two men were out, Force reaching third on a bad throw by Boyd, and Start scoring on Allison's safe hit. Allison went to third on Steve King's two bases, and then tallied as Meatze alloyed a wild pitched ball to Fox, who is shoulder. Hatfield raised a terrible row because the umpire refused to send Force back to his base, and threatened to throw up the game, but finally went at better of it and continued to play. The last half of this inning was made a blank for the Mutuals by a fine running catch of a hard, slanting shot (provided the land damages can be adjusted in a satisfactory manner) $37,840.

Ald. Gardner moved to strike out the last item, since it was not necessary.

Ald. Bateham defended it.

The Comptroller arose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, without reaching a conclusion.

The Council then adjourned to meet again this evening at 8 o'clock.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

The Strike of the Cutters of Clothing—Everything Serene at the Interstate Clothing Houses—Meeting of the Strikers.

The strike of the Chicago Cutters Union creates a great excitement among the strikers, but does not at present appear to have stirred up the wholesale clothiers to the slightest—even to denunciation. In other words they don't care about it at all. They were prepared for the contingency, have a large stock on hand, and are ready to bring men from other cities when they want them. There is no special hurry about it, and they are satisfied. In all things take their natural course. To make assurance doubly sure, however, and to test the general feeling the manufacturers in this city, a meeting was held on Saturday afternoon for the purpose of deciding on some line of action. Mr. J. Cohn, of Kohn Brothers, read the paper that parts its name. Horace Rublee, formerly of the Madison (Wis.) *Journal*, is said to be the "coming man."

—The West Side Mutuals gave the Empires a terrible trouncing yesterday, winning the second game of their series by 53 runs to 4. That time, however, they had a poor one.

—Mr Wolf S. Lyon, of the house of Lazarus Morris & Co., well known in theatrical circles, leaves town to-day en route for the East, and a two months' sojourn in England.

—The man on West Adams or Washington street who cannot stir himself outside of a horse, at the witching hour when all the young ladies in the boarding houses sit on the front stoops, is indeed unhappy.

—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday night, a German, named Kasper Maurer, residing at No. 462 West Polk street, was knocked down by thieves at the corner of Aberdeen and Polk streets, and robbed of $25.

—Matthew W. Kilgore, of Stanberry, Ill., was brought before Commissioner Hoyne yesterday on the charge of having defrauded the post-office money of Mrs. Quirk, of the same town. He was held for trial in bail of $1,000.

—Lewis Russell, a teamster residing at No. 457 Milwaukee avenue, was severely, if not fatally, injured yesterday morning, by being thrown from a wagon, the wheels of which passed over his body. The accident occurred near the corner of Huron avenue and Blackhawk street.

—Sandy Anderson, a laborer employed at the American Express Company's barn, on Twenty-fourth street, was badly injured by the falling of a derrick upon him yesterday afternoon. His head and back were severely hurt. He was removed to the County Hospital.

—A quarrel took place on Sunday morning between Christopher Hansen and August Wachholl at No. 3 Angelina street, during which the latter drew a knife and stabbed his antagonist in the shoulder, cutting him severely. The wound is considered dangerous. Wachholl escaped.

—Several small burglaries have been committed in different portions of the city during the past few nights. The hot weather obliges people to keep their windows open, and the vagrants who hang around "all night" saloons and sleep in lumber yards are taking advantage of this necessity to steal whatever can be reached without entering the houses.

—Fourteen car loads of Chicago Turners went to Milwaukee on Sunday. About $1,400 was realized by the excursion, and this sum, with more, if it can be raised, will be used to erect a large and elegant hall in that city. These Milwaukee brethren treated them kindly, and they had a jolly good time at Quentin's Park.

—About 7:30 last evening a horse, attached to a buggy in which were two women, took fright on West Washington street, near Halsted. Near Morgan street the buggy struck another vehicle and was upset and smashed. Both of the occupants being badly bruised and the horse injured.

—Captain Gund has broken up the only disreputable house known to have existed on the North Side during the Sunday evening. It was located at No. 309 North Wells street, and was carried on under the guise of a cigar store by Charles and Emily Smith, the so-called husband and wife. The keepers and five inmates were arrested and suitably fined at the Police Court yesterday morning.

—From the report of Mr. Thomas A. Tillinghast, Treasurer of the Troy contribution for the distressed people of this city, it appears that $20,022 22 are contributed by the kind people of Troy, and forwarded to Chicago. Mr. Tillinghast is highly complimented by the Troy papers for the faithful manner in which he discharged his onerous duties, and every Chicagoan will heartily indorse their commendation.

—The paragraph which appeared in THE TRIBUNE on Saturday last reporting the elopement of one of the Vesselins sisters, is probably a mistake. A letter was received in this city, on Friday last, from the sisters, which indicated that the three sisters had been singing in Indiana and Ohio, but not in Pennsylvania, and were then at home in Brooklyn with their father and mother. The item evidently referred to some other party.

—That part of the West Division south of Monroe street and west of Ashland avenue is haunted by footpads, if not by policemen. On Saturday night Mr. Charles R. Bennett was attacked by two suspicious characters on Van Buren street, on Robey. One he discomfited by a blow, when the other made a lunge at him with a knife, which he fortunately turned by a button, and only tore his coat. He did not wait for further developments.

—A row occurred last evening, a runaway, attended with serious consequences, occurred on Desplaines street, near the corner of Monroe. A fiery span of horses, attached to a heavy freight, and started off with such suddenness that the driver, James Torran, was thrown out of the seat. His head struck against the curb-stone with such force, and a large piece of the scalp was torn off. One of his shoulders was also badly injured. Dr. Miller attended the man, and he was then conveyed to his home near Halsted street bridge.

—In attempting to quell a disturbance at the base ball park, yesterday afternoon, Officers Weaver and Sandoy of the Twenty-first Precinct Station, were roughly handled by a crowd of ruffians. The former had his nose broken, and the latter had his right hand injured. The nose has been broken only a few weeks since. Two notorious scoundrels, named Ben Reil and Billy Dunne, were taken out of the crowd, and put in irons ready for the lockup.

—On Saturday evening about 9 o'clock some horse thief appropriated a horse and buggy belonging to Messrs. Eldridge & Fourtellotte, since which time no trace of the property could have been obtained. The horse was hitched in front of the residence of Mr. Churchill, corner of Drexel Boulevard and Forty-fourth street, and in less than five minutes thereafter was stolen. It was a large bay horse, with white face and feet and "wall eyes," and, being so strongly marked, will be easily identified. It is to be hoped the property and thieves will be speedily overtaken.

—At 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fight took place on the prairie, west of Humboldt Park, between two colored and two white men. It was reported to the Sergeant in charge of the Third Precinct Station that four officers were sent to the battle-ground in a buggy, and started off in quartette of combatants were placed under arrest. One of the colored men, named James Shaver received rough treatment, and claims to have been robbed of $60. The others were more or less disfigured by pounding. The origin of the disturbance has not been ascertained.

—The Illinois State Sunday School Association will hold its annual convention in this city on the 16th, 19th, and 20th inst. The topics to be discussed are, "The Field; the Seed, the Sowers, the Sowing, and the Harvest." The Hall of Music will be addresses. The Convention will be held in a building erected especially for the occasion, and it is expected that large numbers of the people interested in the maintenance and enlargement of the institution will become voting members by paying $5 per annum, or life-members by paying $50 for all. The annual meeting of the Association occurs on Thursday evening of this week at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. Rev. Charles H. Deney, of Detroit, Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, and others, will address the meeting. Let the people rally.

Strange Suicide of a Young Man.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening, two young men, named Walter B. Wentworth and Henry F. Hall, boarders at No. 278 Blue Island avenue, had a shift at one of the boat-houses on the breakwater, and went out on the lake. After being out about half an hour, Wentworth proposed that they should return, as he was fatigued with rowing. The boat's head was turned toward the shore, and Hall, at Wentworth's request, began to row. When near the railroad track, Wentworth suddenly started out of his seat, drew a revolver from his pocket, and placed it to his heart. Before his companion could interfere he discharged the weapon, and fell over the gunwale of the boat. Hall, frightened, immediately jumped after him, and with great difficulty lifted him into the boat again, after which he rowed ashore. The officer in charge, on an express wagon, and conveyed the young man to the County Hospital, but he died before reaching that institution. Some letters were found on him, that he had deliberately taken his life, but refused to give his reasons. Wentworth, it is said, had made six previous attempts to commit suicide.

Drowned.

Five men were upset in a boat on the Calumet river, on Sunday afternoon, and all but one drowned. The boat was capsized by the sudden rising of a squall, and the occupants were thrown into the water. Two of them succeeded in reaching the shore, but the other three were drowned. The names of the latter could not be learned.

Suicide.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Frederick Hoffman, a resident of Lake View, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. He was found dead in his bed, with the weapon by his side. He was about 40 years of age, and had been in poor health for some time.

Fatal Accident.

Yesterday afternoon, a boy named Frank Hoffman, residing at No. 1,000 Milwaukee avenue, was run over by a wagon on Clybourn avenue, and so badly injured that he died in a few hours afterward.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Annual Meeting of the Board of Managers—Reports of the Superintendent and Treasurer—Election of Officers.

The Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home held their annual meeting at this institution, at Evanston, yesterday. Dr. Hamill presided, and Mrs. S. S. Williamson was Secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

F. W. Mercer, Superintendent and Surgeon, reported that during the year there were admitted 126; discharged, 101; died, 1; remaining, 18. The conduct of the inmates was good, the sanitary condition excellent, and the building in complete repair and order for the roof.

The report was accepted.

The Treasurer, General Julius White, reported that there are now due the Home $1,624 91; the estimated expenses for the next six months, including $200 for a new roof, would be $2,600, making a total of $4,124 91. The receipts for the year would be $3,850 coming from interest due in July and August, leaving a deficiency of $1,624 91 to be supplied.

The report was accepted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—R. C. Hamill.

First Vice President—Mrs. H. C. Sayres.

Second Vice President—Mrs. O. W. Sanford.

Treasurer—General Julius White.

Secretary—Mrs. S. S. Williamson.

Auditing Committee—Mrs. F. M. Harvey, Miss Blaikie, Mrs. C. W. Andrews.

Purchasing Committee—Mrs. Myrick.

Visiting Committee—Miss Sanford and Mrs. Sayres.

Mrs. Sayres moved that the monthly meetings be held on the first Tuesday for the next three months, and it was so ordered.

The Secretary presented a report, speaking in general terms of the work done by the Board in accomplishing. The kindness and attention of Dr. and Mrs. Mercer, the Superintendent and Matron, to the inmates was mentioned, and a tribute was paid to the memory of Mrs. Julia Hamill Clark, the former Secretary.

After transacting some routine business, the meeting adjourned to the last Friday in July.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Michigan Avenue Free Library.

This praiseworthy enterprise has justified the anticipations of those who projected it. Its rooms are daily and nightly thronged. Without sensational appeal or financiering, it has quietly gone on to success. Its shelves are already well filled with valuable and various literature, and additions are constantly arriving. Through the courteous attention of Messrs. J. B. Blackmaller and J. M. Dow, a valuable collection of English books has been contributed, and has already reached New York in transit to this city, of the contributions of the same gentlemen since, caused a complete collection of the documentary records of the State to be made a gift to the Public Library. Mr. Richard Edmond, of Vassar College, another valuable box of books was forwarded. Contributions are also waiting shipment from Mr. Bancroft, Boston, and other cities. For the payment of the current expense of maintaining attendance and care of the reading room, the Library is dependent principally upon the fees of readers who draw books for use at home, and who pay only one dollar per year. It is, however, hoped that those who are interested in the maintenance and enlargement of the institution will become voting members by paying $5 per annum, or life-members by paying $50 for all. The annual meeting of the Association occurs on Thursday evening of this week at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. Rev. Charles H. Deney, of Detroit, Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, and others, will address the meeting. Let the people rally.

Strange Suicide of a Young Man.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock last evening, two young men, named Walter B. Wentworth and Henry F. Hall, boarders at No. 278 Blue Island avenue, had a shift at one of the boat-houses on the breakwater, and went out on the lake. After being out about half an hour, Wentworth proposed that they should return, as he was fatigued with rowing. The boat's head was turned toward the shore, and Hall, at Wentworth's request, began to row. When near the railroad track, Wentworth suddenly started out of his seat, drew a revolver from his pocket, and placed it to his heart. Before his companion could interfere he discharged the weapon, and fell over the gunwale of the boat. Hall, frightened, immediately jumped after him, and with great difficulty lifted him into the boat again, after which he rowed ashore. The officer in charge, on an express wagon, and conveyed the young man to the County Hospital, but he died before reaching that institution. Some letters were found on him, that he had deliberately taken his life, but refused to give his reasons. Wentworth, it is said, had made six previous attempts to commit suicide.

Drowned.

Five men were upset in a boat on the Calumet river, on Sunday afternoon, and all but one drowned. The boat was capsized by the sudden rising of a squall, and the occupants were thrown into the water. Two of them succeeded in reaching the shore, but the other three were drowned. The names of the latter could not be learned.

Suicide.

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Frederick Hoffman, a resident of Lake View, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a revolver. He was found dead in his bed, with the weapon by his side. He was about 40 years of age, and had been in poor health for some time.

Fatal Accident.

Yesterday afternoon, a boy named Frank Hoffman, residing at No. 1,000 Milwaukee avenue, was run over by a wagon on Clybourn avenue, and so badly injured that he died in a few hours afterward